FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA DISCUSSES PRC TRIP WITH NEWSMEN

PY131524 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 12 Jun 80

[By Martin Allica, TELAM special correspondent]

[Text] On board the presidential plane, 12 Jun (TELAM)--During the last part of his return trip to Buenos Aires, Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla stated that "our trip to the PRC had basically political objectives and we have fulfilled them well." This is also the first time a president has granted a press conference during a flight over the Antarctic, where Argentina can claim the longest historical presence.

During a virtually informal meeting with the correspondents who accompanied him on his trip through four continents, Videla indicated that in today's interrelated world, Argentina's political presence in Asia has created the appropriate conditions for economic penetration. He further indicated that the Beijing government wanted to know about today's Argentina, what its political stand is and what its future goals are. Videla said that "they were very interested in these aspects and we had the opportunity to satisfy their requests in a clear, friendly, profound and totally sincere manner."

According to the Argentine president, his two official talks with Premier Hua Guofeng and the one he held with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping gave rise to broad agreements, bearing in mind the geographical, cultural and even ideological differences between the two countries. Videla stressed that "these differences cannot prevent us from working for a better, more peaceful and just world, convinced, as we are, that war is the wrong course for the attainment of certain objectives, and that the opening of new markets will help international economy to create the conditions for a true and lasting peace. These positive agreements constitute the most positive aspects of this trip.

"In addition to this and despite forecasts to the contrary, there have been positive personal aspects. The talks have been broad and sincere. Furthermore, although China is such a distant country and its idea of time is quite different from the Western one, we found there demonstrations of true affection expressed through the warmth of the people which was not the result of prior arrangments, but a spontaneous reaction," Videla added. The president had in mind the displays of friendliness and support for Argentina which initially took place in Beijing and later during his brief visits to Guangzhoy and Shanghai, where the people took to the streets carrying Argentine and Chinese flags and children and adults approached the Argentine delegation to express their affection.

"This would not have been possible some time ago. We would have been unable to make this trip because no one in the world believed that we were important. Now we are strong both at the comestic and the international level. In view of its domestic strength and our relatively important international position, Argentina has decisionmaking power and the capacity to negotiate. China wanted to get to know this new Argentina. Now it knows Argentina and also understands it," Videla stressed.

He indicated that "our country and China have fully agreed that bipolarity is no longer a solution within international politics. The two superpowers are real, but this does not mean that countries of lesser development and political clout must become subordinated or operate on the basis of historically worn-out blocs."

With regard to the actions of the superpowers, Videla mentioned the direct way represented by war and hegemonic aggression, and the indirect way, represented by terrorism, and indicated that his views on this aspect had received total support from his Chinese counterparts in the talks.

Videla said: "The Chinese Government accepts and understands Argentina's Western position, which we clearly and unwaveringly stated during our talks in Beijing. Furthermore, neither of the two parties had discussed the Third World specifically. We did speak of the nonaligned movement to which we belong. China does not belong to this movement but it does support its principles."

Following a careful logical order, the Argentine president indicated: "I believe that we now have an ally in international forums and other organizations for mutual understanding, something which would have been impossible to obtain by telephone or letter. A political and personal contact was required. That is why we accepted the invitation to visit China.

"In addition, the Beijing government specifically insisted that it does not want war, because rather than becoming involved in an arms race, it prefers to go on with its plan for the four modernizations within which economic, scientific and technological development have priority."

After explaining that the two parties had decided by common agreement to avoid discussing the electoral campaign in the United States, which China believes to be on the defensive toward the Soviet Union, Videla discussed two issues which had given rise to mistaken interpretations among certain observers.

He said, first of all, that ever since preparations for his trip to China began early this year, it had been agreed that there would be no joint declaration because "they do not find one necessary as a rule and it was not necessary under present circumstances."

Secondly, he mentioned the absence of the Soviet ambassador on the day the diplomats accredited to Beijing presented their formal greetings to the president at the Argentine Embassy in that city. "It so happened that my second talk with the Chinese premier, which should have taken 1 hour at most, lasted almost 3 hours. The Soviet ambassador had been invited to the ceremony at our embassy and he did go, but indicated that he had to leave at a certain time to sign some very important documents. In view of my delay, he duly excused himself to our ambassador in Beijing and left. Our cars passed when I was arriving at the ceremony. That is all," Videla explained.

On the border conflict with Chile, Videla said that he had given his Chinese counterparts a general description of Argentina's status within the regional framework. "I pointed out to them that despite the fact that we are neighbors and physically integrated, we are unfortunately somewhat enstranged now because of the conflict, which has been submitted for mediation to the Vatican."

After listening with great interest to Videla's report on the past, present and future of Argentina within the international community, the Chinese leaders voiced their understanding of the campaign our country is having to deal with in connection with human rights, but made no comments in this regard.

During the final part of the press conference, the president briefly reviewed the stopovers in Kenya and New Zealand, which he described as sidelines that were not aimed at undermining the significance of China's invitation. He explained that the governments of these two countries, one in Africa and the other in Oceania, had wanted to hold official contacts with the Argentine delegation, contacts which have led to the improvement of mutual understanding and knowledge.

"We have received very special gestures of consideration. For example, the president of Kenya delayed an urgent trip to rural areas of his country to wait for and talk with us at the airport. The premier of New Zealand wanted to talk with us although he had just returned from the United States and had to leave immediately for another area of this country. In New Zealand we even had a meeting of the two foreign ministers. And all the contacts have turned out to be positive for Argentina and its counterparts. Everywhere there was a need for the warmth of direct talks," Videla said.

"With Kenya we discussed the possibility of stepping up trade relations because it is a country in the midst of taking off [despegue] and its economy may become complementary to ours. In the case of New Zealand, we have outlined many economic measures such as the creation of a joint commission made up of representatives of the public and private sector which would review the prospects of increasing and stimulating trade, technological exchange, etc. In this regard, we must point out how two countries whose economies are virtually parallel are experiencing no conflicts. Rather, it is possible that we may join forces to defend our common interests."

GALTIERI VIEWS ARMED FORCES' ROLE IN POLITICAL PROCESS

PY132107 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1209 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Rosario, Argentina, 13 Jun (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, said here that civilian governors might be appointed as of March 1981, and added that "it has not been decided yet." Galtieri also said that the participation of the armed forces in future governments "is one of the question marks" of the process, but "we do not have to jump to conclusions, because there is still a long way to go."

Regarding the political dialogue which is being held at the Interior Ministry, General Galtieri said: "What is going on at the Interior Ministry does not have a deadline next month; we do not have to seek immediate solutions."

General Galtieri added: "We are stepping forward. We are putting together the pieces of the country's institutional-political puzzle in order to reach solutions."

General Galtieri, who made these statements at a press conference yesterday after an inspection tour of II Corps, said that the national reorganization process has three stages, "taking over the government, reordering and consolidating," and that at present the government is going "at full speed" through the second stage.

Asked about the future president who will replace General Videla in March 1981, General Galtieri said that he could not say anything "until the military junta issues a communique about it." Asked if General Roberto Viola will be the presidential candidate, Galtieri replied: "That is the business of whoever made it public, because you will not hear that from me."

Asked about the recent meeting held between Justicialist and MID (Movement for Integration and Development) leaders to form a coalition, General Galtieri said that "it is interesting training for the games which are coming up because these meetings will keep the several political sectors in shape."

Asked about the border conflict with Chile, General Galtieri said that "not only Argentines and Chileans are interested in the solution of the conflict, but all Americans," and he added that the papal mediation was initiated "with faith and optimism in order to seek understanding to promote the peaceful coexistence of the two countries."

CNEA CHAIRMAN CASTRO MADERO VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

PY160304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TELAM-EFE)--Carlos Castro Madero, the chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], is here in Yugoslavia for talks regarding Argentine-Yugoslav cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

During the first state of his visit, Castro Madero held talks with Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the federal committee for energy and industry. During the course of the talks they discussed the possibility of cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, mainly for the production of electricity. They also discussed the possibility of a hard-driving action by the nonaligned and developing countries regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The two parties agreed on the need for this problem to be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the nuclear energy coordinators of the nonaligned countries, which will take place at the end of June 1980 in Buenos Aires.

Castro Madero, who also met with Zvone Dragan, vice chairman of the federal executive council [title as received] and interim chairman of the government commission for nuclear energy, will visit Zabreb and the nuclear plant that is being built in Krsko (Slovenia).

During his stay in Belgrade, the CNEA chairman placed a wreath on the tomb of the recently deceased President Tito.

GRAIN BOARD REPORTS ON SALES TO SOVIET UNION

PY131911 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpt] The National Grain Board has reported that during the first 5 months of this year the total export of grains and oleaginous seeds has reached 6,040,173 tons, and that 3,744,240 tons, or 62 percent, has been shipped to the USSR.

The second importer of our products is Brazil, which has purchased 890,559 tons, or 14.7 percent. Italy, a traditional Argentine buyer, purchased 177,787 tons--or 3 percent.

Exports during these 5 months include 3,388,228 tons of wheat, 1,647,689 tons of corn, 367,332 tons of sorghum and 285,392 tons of soybeans.

May sales reached 1,058,556 tons, but with the addition of byproducts they reached 1,201,660 tons. Sales of cereals and oleaginous seeds to the USSR during May reached 764,008 tons, which represents 72 percent.

During May the USSR imported 10,433 tons of wheat, 515,885 tons of corn, 160,721 tons of sorghum and 76,969 tons of soybeans.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL ALVAREZ DIES

PY131313 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2314 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (NA)--Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee, died today at the age of 83 after more than half a century of active participation in that party. Alvarez was born in San Nicolas, Buenos Aires, in 1897 and joined the Communist Party in 1925 while working as an employee of the Zarata meatpacking plant.

PRESIDENT GUEILER INTERVIEWED ON PERUVIAN TELEVISON

PY141610 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Jun (AFP)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada told Peruvian television that she trusts both civilians and the military to support the Bolivian democratization process. In an interview granted to Channel 5 of Peruvian television broadcast tonight, the Bolivian president indicated that her decision to reject the armed forces proposal that the elections be postponed "had been difficult to reach because I did not want to make hasty decisions." She added that now the political and social forces are facing the great challenge of acting responsibly within the development of the process.

CLARIN Interview

PY141611 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (AFP)--The president of Bolivia, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, stated today that the Bolivian high command is complying with the constitutional order of the nation. The Bolivian president made her statement in La Paz to the Argentine daily of center-rightist tendency CLARIN, which published it today. President Gueiler also pointed out that the strengthening of democracy in Bolivia will help all South America. "Each state has the inalienable right to decide its own destiny in a sovereign manner in line with the universal principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples," Gueiler said.

She said in response to a question that "recently there has been a lot of talk about alleged foreign intervention in our domestic affairs, but in no case was evidence produced." The Bolivian president firmly rejected such intervention and indicated that "should there be any, we will act with the calm and strength necessary to preserve our political sovereignty."

With regard to Bolivia's institutional future, she reaffirmed that the general elections will take place on 29 June and power will be handed over to the winner on 6 August.

Answering still another question, the president stated that "a weak government must face many risks, the worst of which would be the failure to find solutions for the economic and social problems which are besieging the nation today." She added: "Politically speaking, the inevitable outcome of a weak government would be instability and the resulting danger for the maintenance of democracy."

CONGRESS SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH MILITARY COMMAND

PY140224 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text of Note No 619/80 sent to military commanders by the president of the Chamber of Deputies in La Paz on 13 June]

[Text] Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, Brig Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander in chief of the air force; Adm Ramiro Terraza Rodriguez, commander in chief of the navy:

I refer to your note dated 9 June addressed to Walter Guevara Arze, president of the national Congress, that I received at 1800 on 11 June together with photocopies of the document entitled "The Armed Forces' Proposal to the Bolivian People." I fully share your noble purpose of looking for ways to solve the problems we have been facing in our efforts to defend the best national interests.

Prior to receiving your referenced note--which was not considered in time for the reason I stated earlier--and based on press reports, the Congress unanimously approved the following resolution:

The Congress resolves: Single article. To reaffirm the resolutions passed by the Congress on 12 January and 12 February 1980, which established that general elections be held on 29 June 1980. It is so ordered. [Signed] Jose Zegarra Cerruto, president of the national Congress, Luis Anez Alvarez, secretary:

In light of the above resolution, I should not make any other consideration. Yet, I wish to express to you, conveying the prevailing feelings in the Congress, that dialogue is the wise way of settling differences, of reaching agreements and--what is essential in the present case--of serving the country in seeking formulas to reach national unity, as you have wisely contended in you note.

In view of the Congress' unanimous resolution, which was naturally upheld by her excellency the interim constitutional president in her message to the nation in which she reaffirmed the Bolivian people's desire to hold the 29 June elections, I am certain that we have come to the much-desired understanding at a very good time. Before closing this note, I want to reiterate to you that the Bolivian Congress is ready to hold meetings and dialogues, through the appropriate legal channels, with the armed forces high command. [Signed] Jose Zegarra Cerruto, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Oscar Bonifaz Villegas, secretary.

ARMED FORCES TO COOPERATE; REJECT BREAK WITH U.S.

PY131758 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, has confirmed the statement made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, army commander, of disciplined compliance with the decision of the president, captain general of the armed forces, to hold the 29 June general elections. After meeting with the chief of state, the high-ranking military officer said that the armed forces will cooperate in the country's democratic process, particularly the 29 June elections. He emphasized that the armed forces respect and obey the dicisions of the president in a disciplined manner.

Regarding the position of some political leaders who want the U.S. ambassador to leave the country, General Reyes Villa explained clearly: We do not agree with the idea of breaking relations.

TELAM Report Differs

PY132322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2159 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jun (TELAM-AFP-ANSA-DPA-EFE-LATIN)--Today more than ever the Bolivian Armed Forces are united and there are no disagreements of any kind among them, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, the commander in chief of the armed forces, stated here after a meeting with President Lidia Gueiler Tejada on announcing that their recommendation for the postponement of the electoral schedule has been reiterated.

General Reyes Villa came to La Paz from Cochabamba, 400 km southeast of La Paz, to brief the president on an important meeting which has been held there for more than 24 hours by commanders and high-ranking officers of the country's garrisons.

Several political leaders have pointed out what they regard as the positive attitude of the Bolivian military in the wake of the crisis prompted by the release of the document in which the armed forces appealed to the people's patriotism and recommended the postponement of the forthcoming 29 June elections.

The military commanders warned about the dangers of having to face another electoral impasse similar to that of 1979, when the national Congress had to appoint a provisional president in view of the fact that none of the candidates had obtained the required majority to become the chief of state.

Political observers stated today that the military will adopt a sit-and-wait attitude with regard to the steps that may be taken by the various groups that are struggling to win the favor of the voters.

Press reports from Cochabamba indicated today that General Reyes Villa, Army Comdr Gen Luis Garcia Meza and Air Force Comdr Gen Rene Bernal Escalante last night held a long meeting with high-ranking officers of the II Corps in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The three commanders then returned to Cochabamba, and from there General Reyes Villa immediately went to La Paz to brief President Gueiler Tejada on the results of the military summit meeting.

According to remarks made by several commanders, the chief of state has been told about the need to interrupt the current tortuous political process and that, although the armed forces do not intend to maintain a rigid attitude, they insist on holding her responsible for the actions taken in the face of the distressing problems of the Bolivian nation.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. SUMMONED FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY140254 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Roberto Arce, the Bolivian ambassador to the United States, who has been summoned for consultation by the government of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada to analyze Bolivia's diplomatic relations with the United States, will not be able to come to La Paz until the middle of next week.

According to reports from Washington, Ambassador Arce had to meet Planning Minister Jaime Ponce yesterday, and he will have to meet Finance Minister Adolfo Aramayo on Monday. Both Bolivian ministers will carry out several activities in Washington accompanied by Ambassador Arce.

Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz has ordered Ambassador Arce to return to La Paz in an effort to overcome the diplomatic conflict with the United States which arose as a result of the pressure exerted by both military and political sectors demanding the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman in view of his alleged intervention in the country's domestic affairs.

HUNGER STRIKE FOR EXPULSION OF U.S. ENVOY SPREADS

PY140133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0102 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Jun (LATIN)--Sources of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) reported tonight that "200" persons have joined a hunger strike to demand that the government expel U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman from the country.

In the meantime, FSB candidates Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros today entered the 7th day of their hunger strike, which is also being waged to demand the expulsion of Weissman.

COB REITERATES INTENTION TO RESIST COUP

FY141249 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The general assembly of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] this afternoon set Wednesday as a deadline for the government to issue a decree that will modify the decree regarding the special bonus. At the same time, it decided to resist any coup attempt by blocking roads and calling a general strike. It also criticized the actions of members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) who have started a strike demanding the (?expulsion) of the U.S. ambassador in Bolivia.

Oscar Sanjines, who presided over the meeting as a replacement for workers' leader Juan Lechin Ochendo, made the following statements to "24 Hours":

[Begin Sanjines recording] The COB General Assembly has ratified the COB decision to resist any coup attempt both in cities and in rural areas, to condemn the hunger strike by the leaders of the FSB for being in line with the coupist objectives and to restate the structures of the committees for the Defense of Democracy throughout the country--that is, in the rural areas, in the mines, in the cities, in the factories and wherever there are people.

The COB General Assembly has decreed a state of emergency in the labor organization and sets 18 June as the deadline for the government to issue a decree modifying the decree which authorizes the payment of the special bonus. In case the modifying decree is not issued, the general assembly authorizes the COB National Executive Committee to take the necessary measures for the payment of the special bonus as of Wednesday. [end recording]

CANDIDATE CHARGES GOVERNMENT FAVORS PAZ ESTENSSORO

FY141246 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Guillermo Bedregal, the presidential candidate of the Unified National Revolutionary Movement, has made a serious charge by contending that the government's inclination toward the candidacy of Victor Paz Estenssoro is encouraged by the president herself. Bedregal charged that nearly 90 percent of all provincial and municipal officials and supporters of the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance [MNR].

[Begin Bedregal recording] The most serious thing--and I am saying this earnestly and seriously--is the advantage enjoyed by the official candidate--that is, the Paz Estenssoro supporters have set up a machinery which would greatly jeopardize free elections. Supported by the president herself and the Interior Ministry, virtually 90 percent of provincial and municipal officials are MNR supporters. Furthermore, the MNR avails itself of government means such as vehicles. Let us just mention the case of the La Paz Prefecture, which has been carrying on extensive electoral activities in favor of Paz Estenssoro's candidacy. This is also the case of the La Paz Development Corporation. [end recording]

COMMENTATOR SEES RELAXATION OF TENSIONS

FY141427 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Commentary by [Luis Penaranda Beltran]]

[Text] We must honestly acknowledge that the Bolivian political situation has begun to clear up and is no longer overshadowed by evil omens and threats to the democratic process.

There is no doubt that the most recent position of the armed forces in complying with the decision of the government and the captain general of the armed force, President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, has effectively helped to dispel the clouds which for some time overshadowed the elections scheduled for 29 June.

The political parties, the union leaders and the members of the national Congress have praised the armed forces for not only guaranteeing the elections, but also for confirming the desire of the military to cooperate toward the free, democratic and clean development of the process.

However, to properly understand the position of the armed forces, which have chosen to follow the path of responsibility and dignity, we must recall their prior document in which they proposed to postpone the elections for a least 1 year. This document outlines a position which can neither be ignored nor disregarded because it has a bearing on national life. Its proposals and arguments are far from being unreasonable because, whether we like it or not, we are involved in agitated political activity motivated by the desire for a democratic and constitutional government. It is true that imbued with this desire, we are forgetting or neglecting the solution of various vital problems which the country's social and economic development is facing.

Had the military presented their document some time ago I am sure that it would have been received much better, and it is quite possible that the current polarization of political parties could have been avoided. It is quite obvious that what the military document says is true: New elections in just 1 year do not provide sufficient time for an effective and strong organization of political fronts capable of offering new options for the creation of governments which could give new hope to the people.

However, the military document arrived too late, and even though it provided some healthy and constructive ideas, it was practically impossible to take a step back and stop the electoral process with only a few days to go. This is why the Bolivian Congress and the executive branch decided to confirm the election date. Surely the armed forces understood the problem and that is why they assumed the patriotic attitude of not insisting on their proposal and, being a vertically organized institution, chose to comply in a disciplined manner with the decision of the president of the nation and captain general of the armed forces.

We now hope that the democratic process will be successfully crowned by the elections on 29 June and the people will be able to freely choose the new government which will responsible for the future of the country.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK CREDIT-- The World Bank has granted Bolivia a $50-million credit in support of the Bolivian Government's efforts to stabilize the economy of the country. The credit will be disbursed in two stages of $25 million each, the first as soon as Bolivia has signed the credit agreement, and the second after a verification of the use of the first half; this assessment will be made on 31 August. The credit will be used in general support of the Bolivian budget, the balance of payments and the government program of economic recovery. The term of payment is 20 years, with an additional 5 years of grace; the yearly interest rate is 8.25 percent. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80 PY]

NEW POLICE COMMANDER--The Interior Ministry has appointed Col Roberto Quinteros (Encina) as the new commander of the Bolivian police, replacing Col (Julio Lara Salazar) who resigned a few days ago. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80 PY]

EL MERCURIO INTERVIEWS PINOCHET ON POLITICAL OPENING

WA161130 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Jun 80 pp D-1, 2

[Interview with President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte by Pilar Vergara]

[Excerpts] One of the first things President Pinochet does each morning before leaving his home is to read the editorial in EL MERCURIO. "This is one of the most competent Chilean dailies," he says rather diplomatically. And he adds: "Its opinions normally form the opinions of others; these are weighty opinions which make me think." Then, with a touch of humor: "It is prudent, although sometimes it gets a little 'diabolical' and sends messages where you have to read between the lines.

This interview took place, also very early, in his office on the 22nd floor of the Diego Portales Building; in granting it, he kept in step with the celebration of the 80th anniversary of EL MERCURIO. We sat in front of a breakfast table with a small piece of roast beef, sandwiches, small cheeses, biscuits ... but the president took only a cup of tea with saccharin and a small pitcher of water. Heavy tweed jacket, in coffee-colored hues, spontaneity, eloquence, and a tone very much his own, very cordial, in taking up topics ranging from the new constitution to the law on universities; going through some revelations: a synthesis of the content of the letters of apology he sent to President Marcos of the Philippines and some passages from the notes he writes in his own hand every week, notes which he is now gathering into a document he entitled "The Political-Military Process". The questionnaire, requested in advance to provide for a smooth-flowing conversation lasting more than an hour and revealing current presidential points of concern, was left untouched.

[Question] Mr, President, does the implementation of the seven points of modernization come prior to the promulgation of the new constitution?

[Answer] They can be simultaneous or prior because everything fits very well into the general framework. Basically, the moderinzation steps must sustain the general spirit of the constitution since, overall, they represent the country's new status; this is why this is not something that is being improvised but rather something that was conceived from the very beginning of the administration.

The Constitution

[Question] These days we are waiting for the Council of State to submit the draft of the new constitution to you. Will the content of that draft be disclosed to the public?

[Answer] First of all, I am going to see it. But basically I am in favor to it being released to the public. I am not in favor secrets.

[Question] You and the other members of the junta have been working for quite some time now with your respective advisory commissions on constitutional topics. What is going to become of those studies?

[Answer] Those studies were prepared in a preliminary manner and they will form the background for others that will be used as guidance for the final study.

[Question] What steps are involved in handling the draft the moment you get it?

[Answer] After the draft has been received, the first step will be to send it to the government junta since it will be the one to decide. Legislators can make the observations and changes they deem pertinent.

[Question] Is this going to be a fast process?

[Answer] That would take us into the realm of conjecture. I cannot hurry the junta along nor can I set any deadlines for the Council of State. It's a matter of principle. This involves personalities who deserve much respect because of their honorable nature, their patriotism, and their prudence--so it will not be I who will rush them.

[Question] It turns out that the constitutional draft, which the Council of State will submit to you, will include a minority opinion. Do you regret the fact that the Council of State has not achieved consensus on the draft?
[Answer] On the contrary, I am glad, since I believe that, because this involves so important a matter, it is necessary to have an opportunity to analyze it with all of the background data available, since that will cast more light on the way we have to go for the best interests of the country.

"The Political-Military Process"

"The Political-Military Process" is the title of the work he is writing on the basis of notes; this is something like his "very own private book." He says he prefers to write it himself in longhand. Every week he adds some chapters. For the moment, he has no thought of ever publishing it. He takes it from the drawer next to him and opens it to one of its pages. The one about "a private lecture which I gave to the generals several days ago." He reads: "Politicians always love to set deadlines for military governments. Why? Because this is a way of promptly getting back to what they want. The politicians are always coming up with deadlines." And he showed me other sheets on concepts for the new society, on Marxism-Leninism, and other pages which I did not get a peek at.

[Question] What can you tell us about the features which the transition period will have?
[Answer] The period of transition involves the drafting and implementation of the new laws, as it takes its course; they will prevail for the most part on the basis of the norms of the military regime.
[Question] One of the topics that is most debated just prior to the release of the constitutional draft deals with the role of the armed forces under the new institutional system. Can you clarify your viewpoint on that for us?
[Answer] The armed forces have their own thoughts and they know specifically what they want to do. They will end the process that was initiated by the time that it will be necessary to do so. Then the evolution will have to be very smooth. Otherwise we will have some kind of bossism in the country and that would be most serious. There are many politicians who praise us today, who offer us participation in the government, and many other things; now, I would ask those gentlemen whether they have forgotten that, during the decade of the sixties, they gave us jobs which we were not supposed to have. Realizing of course that all work is always dignified, I would remind them that they pushed the armed forces and the forces of public order around like so many city employees, gravediggers, hospital employees, etc., etc.

Liberty

[Question] Traditionally, Chileans have enjoyed political liberties, that is to say, the right of citizens to elect their representatives in government and in the Congress, to run for office for those jobs and to exert supervision through legal means over those who govern them and legislate for them. These freedoms have been suspended since 11 September 1973. However, Your Excellency has maintained that Chileans today have real freedom and that the country is moving toward real democracy. Could Your Excellency draw a comparison between the liberty and the restrictions of Chileans before 11 September and the liberty and restrictions of Chileans after the military uprising?
[Answer] One of the fundamental principles of the new institutional system consists of individual liberty, an intrinsic feature of any human being and the moving force behind his development. Strengthening that liberty is one of the objectives of the government. But for us, liberty is a value which goes far beyond the mere exercise of a political right. As a matter of fact, we consider economic, educational, job, labor union, welfare or health freedom to be essential since these expressions are vital and emerge at every moment in the daily life of individuals. Without disregarding political freedom, the government therefore has been advancing step by step in guaranteeing those expressions of liberty for all Chileans in order to definitely arrive at a democracy at the service of that liberty, thus avoiding totalitarianism, politicking, and demagoguery.

We are against statism because we believe in individual freedom. Under statist regimes, people are always being watched and supervised by the state in all their activities and that obviously entails a loss of liberty and produces bureaucracy and oppression. Who could doubt that economic-social statism substantially restricts personal freedom?

When they prohibit private property or restrict it, when they try to orient the education of our children in just one direction, when unionization or union affiliation are made mandatory and when reprisals are threatened against those who do not join, then they are seriously attacking liberty because they are limiting the right to personal decisionmaking. Examples of such actions occurred progressively in Chile before 1973 and it is painful to recall the attacks against property, the "takeovers" and illegal occupations, the political manipulation of labor union organizations and the establishment of a "unified national school" which was rejected by the entire national community.

Our liberty-oriented inspiration then appears quite clearly. The reforms we promoted during those years are aimed at rendering effective and making materially possible the rights of Chileans liberating their actions from bureaucratic shackles and all kinds of state and government interference, vitalizing and promoting their participation in the country's development.

The so-called "democracy" we lived under until 1973 permitted ever greater statism and, in the end, a loss of our real liberty, making significant progress and development ever more illusory.

Recognizing an important advance toward our goals and objectives, we today untiringly continue our task in working toward a new democracy which will promote liberty in every respect in a stable form, along with security, progress, and justice. Full freedom is very difficult to attain but we are advancing toward it. People keep talking about liberty, where that liberty has always been restricted. In the past, was a boy free when he was pestered by a Marxist professor at the university and when his ideas were penalized through his grades? Can you say that there was freedom at the universities then? Was there liberty when, to get a job, you had to beg for one from a deputy or senator? Was there freedom when the worker did not want to go out on strike and had to go along against his will? Is the individual not respected today? And honor? The family? Security amid coexistence?

Apologies to the Philippines

[Question] Why were the citizens not told about the content of the letter of apology which you sent to the president of the Philippines, and what was the content of that letter?

[Answer] On the night of my return after the abortive trip to the Philippines, I told the citizenry that I was going to break relations with the Philippines. This was supposed to have been done on the next day; but that night President Marcos communicated by radio that he was sending his apologies and explanations through his best ambassador. That situation stopped the rupture of relations; that is why, when the ambassador came, Chile's foreign minister received him and on that day I was given two letters from the president: one, stating that Mr Romualdez would give me a full explanation, and the other one, in which President Marcos told me that he had learned that they were going to assassinate me in the Philippines since the two bodyguards who were going to protect me had sold out to the communists for 100,000 Philippine pesos each, and that they would either assassinate me or would allow me to be assassinated. If a chief of state tells me that, I must believe him. Now, I really do not see any use in disclosing the content of these notes to the public since this would be somewhat alarming. I confined myself to telling the ambassador that the incident was closed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES TRADE TIES WITH GDR

PY141733 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that the GDR and Chile have agreed to establish reciprocal trade offices in Santiago and East Berlin. It adds that the negotiations leading to this decision were carried out through the Romanian Embassy, which is in charge of GDR interests in Chile. Diplomatic relations between Chile and the Marxist government of the GDR were interrupted in September 1973.

The Foreign Ministry states in a communique that the approval of the commercial agreement shows the advantages of dealing with the Chilean economy both for those countries practicing a market economy system and those practicing a directed economy system. It adds that the negotiations for the establishment of a representative office of the GDR Chamber of Commerce started more than 2 years ago at the request of the GDR.

The Foreign Ministry notes that the bilateral trade balance at present favors our country. In 1978 Chilean exports totaled $8.6 million while imports totaled $1.2 million. This means that trade totaled an overall figure of $9.8 million. Chilean exports to East Berlin in 1979 totaled $6.2 million while imports totaled $1.5 million. This year's export figures already surpass $2.6 million while imports total $6.5 million.

BOMB EXPLOSION WOUNDS TWO SECURITY OFFICERS

PY160310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Jun (AFP)--Two experts of the Chilean Government security organizations were wounded here today when the bomb they were trying to deactivate exploded. The bomb, placed by terrorists in a window of a downtown hotel in this city, was apparently set by a man who took a room and then left unexpectedly. Employees of the hotel indicated that the bomb was connected to a small record player playing leftist slogans.

The incident took place in the morning, a few hours after officials of the Chilean police and the National Information Center (CNI) carried out a gigantic raid in the southern area of Santiago, arresting about 300 persons, mostly criminals, according to officials.

POLICE ARREST 98 INVOLVED IN SUBVERSIVE MEETING

PY131919 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A clandestine political meeting was discovered and raided by the police late last night. During the raid, 98 persons were arrested. Most of them were students of the state technical university. According to information released by the police, the group is made up of 69 men and 29 women who were meeting at a restaurant at 2842 Huerfanos Street.

The police had to deploy many vehicles and officers to carry out the raid, not only to be able to take away the numerous detainees, but also to carry the large quantity of films, posters, cassettes, leaflets and literature which contained instructions, subversive ideology, protest songs, offensive slogans, and so forth.

The arrested men were taken to the headquarters of the 1st Police Precinct and the women to the 9th Police Precinct and placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry charged with violating articles 4 and 6 of the state security law.

ROLDOS VISITS ESMERALDAS REFINERY, REJECTS 'PRESSURE'

PA131303 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos reiterated today in Esmeraldas that his government, as a principle of authority, will not yield to anybody's impositions or pressure. He visited the Esmeraldas refinery installations this morning where he held talks with the workers following the labor conflict which semi-paralyzed the plant's production last week. In his speech, Roldos urged the workers and officials not to follow the irresponsible attitude of those who do not want a democratic government. He noted that the law is for all and for this reason the workers should not only see their rights under it but also their duties.

[Begin Roldos recording] [Words indistinct] belong to the people of Ecuador. For this reason, we must be very zealous to defend what is a national patrimony. The wealth which is processed here daily is a wealth that represents revenues for the state and various state and departmental organizations of Ecuador. These facts must give us the basis to act with awareness and decisiveness toward that which is under our intellectual guidance and control. This government is a democratic and constitutional government. It is not an antilabor government. For this reason, retaliation and an antilabor attitude could not be part of its policy.

The government has stated that it will not be indifferent or use delaying tactics in the face of any demand when such demands are made through legal channels and within the framework of respect and [words indistinct]. However, we will also be very vigorous in protecting the rights that the Ecuadorean state has and the rights that every Ecuadorean has. It will be vigorous in demanding that every Ecuadorean carry out his duties within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

I want to tell the workers in a friendly manner that it cannot be possible to get the democratic authorities, which were voted in by the people, accustomed to impositions and demands only to serve the desires of extremist groups or groups that want the structures of poverty and exploitation to remain unchanged. Because in the chaos and the anarchic process [words indistinct] in Ecuador. I have said it before and I reiterate it now: The extremists go hand in hand, regardless of which extreme, because they are not interested in a democratic government, a constitutional government or a government that can gradually implement [word indistinct] of justice and that recognizes the rights which deserve legitimate recognition. However, arbitrariness, abuses and disrespect will never have room in this government.

PRESIDENT UNDERSCORES ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PA141738 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On oepning the 13th fair of the Holstein-Frisian Society, President Jaime Roldos said that the entrepreneurial sectors will never be cast out of the country's activities. This country must be a fatherland for all Ecuadorean sectors he said, adding that the government is tackling problems that were not solved by other administrations.

The president devoted part of his speech to outlining the government's views on Ecuador's social problems. He said no one should think there are outcasts in our society. He added that the entrepreneurial sector is needed by the country. The contribution we and the country's entrepreneurial sector must make is enormous, he said.

LEFT BELIEVES NEW REGIME WILL BE RETURN TO PAST

PA132144 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Saturnino Paredes Macedo, leader of FEDEP [not further identified], stated yesterday that the left, as a whole, believes that the new regime of Fernando Belaunde Terry will mean a return to the past.

Paredes said that Belaunde's government will be basically a continuation of ancient forms of exploitation and domination.

He stated: The leftist parties know that his regime will be one of "coexistence" only for the big economic groups of the right."

Paredes emphasized that Peru will continue being a semicolonial country with many semifeudal holdovers, whose means of subsistence will make it impossible to maintain broad democratic liberties for long.

The exploiters, the powerful, always turn to reactionary violence to smash the people's demands, Paredes noted.

FOCEP LEADER EARNS AGAINST TURN TO RIGHT

PA141328 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, senator-elect for the Student-Peasant-Worker Popular Front (FOCEP), affirmed in Chorrillos that Belaunde Terry's government "represents a serious threat that we may go back to an inflexible rightist system to the detriment of the people."

According to the FOCEP leader, the populist government plan very clearly indicates that state-owned companies will be turned into mixed enterprises. "That is the beginning of the end, because in the long run there will be a general movement toward private ownership," Ledesma Izquieta commented.

He added that this is alarming from any point of view and, among other things, has already led many urban development companies to attack shanty towns. Such is the case of the Ventura Rossi Company against the shanty town of Chorrillos."

NEWSPAPER REPORTS U.S. REFUSAL TO GRANT VISAS TO CUBANS

PA140206 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Peruvian daily UNIDAD reports that the United States notified the authorities of Peru of its decision to not grant visas for entering U.S. territory to the Cuban antisocials who are in that South American country after penetrating into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The daily adds that the U.S. notice suggests to the Peruvian Government that it seek the way of integrating these elements to the Peruvian society.

The Cuban antisocials have been involved in numerous brawls and public scandals. They are housed in tents located in various parts of the San Luis Park in Lima. In the most recent of these brawls, one these individuals was injured and another was arrested by the police.

With the arrival of the last three groups, there are more than 700 persons housed in this location despite the protests and the rejection of the Peruvian families residing in the neighborhoods adjacent to the San Luis Park.

COLORADO LEADER BATLLE DEMANDS PARTY REINSTITUTION

PY131543 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2212 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Jun (LATIN)--The leader of the Colorado Party, Jorge Batlle, has made an urgent call for a national agreement and demanded the reactivation of political parties to attain stable governments in Uruguay. Batlle, former presidential candidate in the 1966 and 1971 elections, made this statement to Radio Montecarlo of this city. Batlle said that if conditions are not given for the active participation of political parties in the present institutionalization process, he will vote no in the November plebiscite.

President Aparicio Mendes recently confirmed that the new constitution will be submitted to a national referendum on 30 November.

Batlle, 53, said he had a long talk with the interior minister, Gen Manuel Nunez, during "an absolutely private meeting." Batlle revealed that during the meeting, they talked about the constitutional reform and the country's institutional situation, and that he advocated institutions "which have the full support of the people." Batlle added that "for the constitution to have the full support of the people, they should actively participate in its development through the political parties."

Political activities were suspended in Uruguay in 1973, when then-President Juan Maria Bordaberry dissolved Congress with the support of the armed forces.

Batlle stressed that Uruguay needs "harmony and a national agreement with the government based on dignity and mutual respect, with the free participation of all democratic forces." Batlle and 300 figures of the traditional political parties, the Colorado and the Blanco, remain proscribed. He said that the "emergency" political leaders are presently meeting normally, and that those leaders, including himself, are keeping in touch with all leaders of the country "through personal contacts." Batlle said: "I believe that the Colorado Party has never before been more united than it is now," and added that the political leaders must presently look at the future of the country and not at political candidates.

Batlle demanded a prompt reactivation of political parties to reach a national agreement in line with the country's needs. We added: "There will be no national agreement if political parties are not authorized to function freely." Batlle stressed that a constitution should express the people's feelings, and by the same token they should participate fully in its development through the political parties.

Interior Ministry Reacts

PY141802 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry has just issued a communique stating that it has ordered measures aimed at clarifying the public remarks of Dr Jorge Batlle in connection with alleged violations of institutional act No 4, which deals with political activities. The citizens involved will be questioned and made aware of their responsibility when engaging in activities of this nature. This is the essence of the communique issued by the Interior Ministry.

Batlle, Others Arrested

PY141535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Jun (AFP)--Relatives of Uruguayan politician Jorge Batlle have informed AFP that he was arrested this morning by four civilians armed with submachine-guns who identified themselves as members of the police. According to the same source, other Uruguayan politicians such as Carlos Julio Pereira, Raumar Jude and Dardo Ortiz, have also reportedly been arrested.

Batlle and Jude, who are members of the Colorado Party, and Carlos Julio Pereira and Dardo Ortiz, members of the Blanco Party, have appointed themselves as "emergency authorities" of their own respective factions. Political party activities have been suspended in Uruguay since 1973.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN BUSINESSMEN--The members of the Austrian mission which is visiting Uruguay were to meet today with government officials to offer cooperation in building another dam on the Negro River. The Austrians will also meet with the ministers of economy and finance, industries and energy and foreign relations; the president of the Central Bank; and private businessmen. After their first meetings with the private business sector, the Austrians expressed a desire to purchase leather, woolen goods and so forth. The 33 visiting businessmen are representing 83 of the main Austrian concerns. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80 PY]

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES--Montevideo, 11 Jun (AFP)--The government has announced that the Uruguayan trade balance deficit for January-March 1980 is $166,412,000, compared to $35,136,000 during the same period last year. From January to March 1980, Uruguay imported products worth $344,641,000 and exported products worth $178,229,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 12 Jun 80 PY]

COAL UTILIZATION STUDY--A special commission is studying the desirability of producing energy by burning coal. Should the evaluation prove that this is desirable, the coal will be purchased from Brazil, because large deposits of this mineral can be found in the south of that country. This information was released today by Industry and Energy Minister Francisco Tourreilles. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1699 GMT 13 Jun 80 PY]

FRENCH BANK LOAN--Montevideo, 6 Jun (AFP)--Official sources reported here today that the Banque de l'Union Europenne of France has granted Uruguay a loan for 38.5 million French francs to allow the national fuels, alcohol and cement administration to enlarge its oil storage facilities in Jose Ignacio, 170 km east of Montevideo. The current storage capacity is 260,000 cubic meters and the French loan, equivalent to approximately $9.2 million, will expand this capacity to 500,000 cubic meters. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1326 GMT 6 Jun 80 PY]

EXPLOSIONS ROCK PAJARITOS CHEMICAL COMPLEX

PA160248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Coatzalcoalcos, Mexico, 15 Jun (AFP)--A series of explosions in seven chemical plants paralyzed operations in the Pajaritos industrial complex, the most important of its kind in Latin America. The complex is located in this city on the Gulf of Mexico.

The explosions took place during the early morning hours in oxygen and ethylene Plants 1 and 2 and in the acetaldehydre and chlorate Plants 1 and 2--injuring two workers seriously and causing extensive material damage, the first reports said.

Yesterday, three other explosions affected the [word indistinct] loading station at the Pajaritos maritime terminal, causing a fire of a still-undertermined amount of methanol and nitrogen and the suspension of the pumping of chemicals to the freighters.

Police forces have placed a security cordon around the industrial complex and have forbidden access to the area. All vehicles coming close to the affected area are being photographed.

The state-owned Mexican Petroleum concern is expected to issue an official communique. So far the firm has not commented at all about the accidents.

PEMEX Version of Accident

PA160421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (AFP)--The state-owned Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] firm denied tonight newspaper reports according to which several explosions in seven plants had paralyzed today the Pajaritos industrial complex, the most important of its kind in Latin America. The complex is located in Coatzalcoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico.

PEMEX's press director, Miguel Tomasini, told AFP that "it is a misunderstanding, since the only explosion occured in the early morning hours of Saturday outside the industrial complex, in the gasoline line which feeds it. The situation was rapidly controlled."

The PEMEX official said that the fire, which followed the explosion at the gasoline line, "was put out in half an hour" and that the damage will be completely repaired early Monday morning. He said that the Pajaritos industrial complex had been momentarily paralyzed as a result of the accident, which deprived it of its gas supply.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH CUBA

FL131026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] As a result of the Intergovernmental Conference on Industrial Cooperation held in the Mexican capital, important agreements in key economic sectors have been reached by Cuba and Mexico.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has received in special audience Minister Hector Rodriguez Llompart, head of the Cuban official delegation, who was accompanied by his Mexican counterpart, Jose Andres de Oteyza.

Economic cooperation and the exchange of technology have been stressed in the areas of fertilizers, sugar and steel industries and agroindustrial machinery.

ITT'S OPERATION LICENSE NOT TO BE RENEWED

PA131653 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p A-1

[Text] In an unprecedented action which will make telecommunications history at both the national and the international levels, the president of the republic, His Excellency Aristides Royo, in a letter to ITT formally informed the company that his government has decided to support and reiterate the contents of various notes sent by the Ministry of Government and Justice and the general manager of the National Telecommunications Institute (INTEL) stating that the operations of the ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO, INC,must cease when their respective licenses to operate in Panama expire. The government, therefore, states its decision NOT TO GRANT EITHER NEW CONCESSIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OR EXTENSIONS OF EXISTING CONCESSIONS.

In his brave and patriotic letter, President Royo informed a top-ranking U.S. executive of the transnational company that the details and procedures for the END OF OPERATIONS WITHOUT DETRIMENT OR DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES offered in and from the Republic of Panama must coordinated with INTEL, through which the corresponding arrangements must be made.

Finally, President Royo took the opportunity to express the national government's appreciation of the assistance extended by ITT in the development of international telecommunications in Panama and its cooperation in the efficient implementation of the Panamanian Goverrment's policies in this regard.

U.S. Embassy 'Intervention' Cited

PA140428 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Top officials who asked not to be identified told this station that the presidential letter published today regarding the government decision to end the operations of the ITT was a Panamanian reaction to the U.S. Embassy intervention during the negotiations that the ITT and the government had been carrying out for a long time. The top officials made these statements to this station this morning when the government set a termination date for the concessions that the Panamanian authorities had given to the All America Cables and Radio, Inc, a subsidiary of the ITT in the Republic of Panama.

According to an ITT spokesman, the ITT manager had told the employees yesterday afternoon not to fear any government announcement. The same spokesman said that the closing of the All America Cables and Radio, Inc, did not represent much financial damage for a powerful company such as the ITT but it did create local difficulties because more than 22 employees would be left jobless.

In speaking briefly and saying that he is not thoroughly familiar with the problem, Jorge Vargas, acting administrative manager of the company, confirmed that the ITT vice president had made frequent visits to Panama. This vice president was subsequently described by official spokesmen as very conservative and unprepared to maintain the type and nature of negotiations that the communications multinational and the Panamanian Government had been holding. Official spokesmen added that a favorable solution for the company would have been the withdrawal of the ITT in 1983 jointly with the TRT, another private telecommunications enterprise which holds concessions in Panama.

However, they concluded, the multinational had threatened to make diplomatic demands and at the same time it was exerting pressure by unilaterally interpreting the Torrijos-Carter treaties as saying that it could remain in the country as long as other international firms which gave similar services remained in Panama.

NICARAGUA'S SERGIO RAMIREZ ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

PA132236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Writer Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the governmenteteam in Nicaragua, arrived at Tocumen Airport this afternoon for a brief private visit to this capital.

Ramirez Mercado will meetwith President Aristides Royo today. It has been learned that they will discuss the political crisis in Central America and the advance of the Sandinist revolution. The political figure is being accompanied by his wife, Mrs Gertrudis Ramirez. Nicaraguan Embassy sources told ACAN-EFE that no high-ranking official has come with Ramirez.

In the early evening, the Nicaraguan official will attend the presentation of a novel, "The Magic Island," written by Rogelio Sinan, forerunner of Panama's avant-garde writers.

Invitation to Royo, Press Conference

PA140204 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, met with Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo in his office this afternoon. Ramirez Mercado came to Panama to convey a personal invitation to President Royo to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July and to attend the tribute to be paid to Rogelio Sinan on the occasion of the presentation of his novel, "The Magic Island."

According to Ramirez, Royo accepted the invitation to visit Nicaragua. The president and Ramirez Mercado were accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores and the Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama. After meeting with President Royo, Ramirez held the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Almost a year after the Sandinist victory, what do you think have been the achievements of the Sandinist or the new Nicaraguan Government and its mistakes?

[Answer] First I would have to say that our basic accomplishment is to have created in Nicaragua a climate of internal stability, peace and safety for all the citizens and for national production. This was very difficult to achieve because of the unrest experienced through so many months of insurrectional warfare, the destruction of the entire military and political apparatus of the Somozist dictatorship which had to be replaced by a new apparatus and the reordering of national production. These are all basic accomplishments of the process. We have also been able to control the inflation threatening us. We have been able to reduce the unemployment rate and we have been able to begin the agricultural year on time in the past few weeks, anagricultural year which promises to bring an excellent coffee, cotton and basic grains harvest. As a Nicaraguan economist pointed out in the national press today, this means that we have caught the other trapeze.

[Question] During Nicaragua's insurrectional war, Costa Rica provided shelter and protection to the Sandinist guerrillas. Can we think now that Nicaraguan territory will serve as a base, protection and shelter for Salvadoran guerrillas or possibly Honduran guerrillas?

[Answer] It is true that right now another struggle is being waged in El Salvador in another historic situation. We have warned many times and we want to restate it once again that our main duty is to consolidate our revolutionary process. We would never participate in an armed struggle in another Latin American country, let alone in a neighboring country such as El Salvador because we do not want by any means to endanger the accomplishments of our revolutionary process or its future.

[Question] Have the priests who belong to the reconstruction government--the culture minister and the foreign minister--ever thought of resigning due to the holy father's appeal for priests to get out of politics completely?

[Answer] Well, the pope made an appeal to one priest in particular. He belongs to the House of Representatives in the United States. Our priests in the government--whose work we are very proud of because this is the Latin American government that has the greatest number of priests on it, we have them not only in the Foreign Ministry and the Culture Ministry but also at the Social Welfare Institute and in many other ministries and public offices--have not been asked to resign. We think they should stay put and they will stay because they are providing a great service. [end recording]

EX-ARGENTINE PRESIDENT CAMPORA TO MEET WITH TORRIJOS

PA150350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Former Argentine President Hector Campora arrived in Panama invited by former government chief Gen Omar Torrijos. Campora arrived on a regular flight from Mexico accompanied by his wife, Maria Georgina and his former Interior Minister Esteban Rigi.

The former Argentine president said that his meeting with Torrijos does not have a specific agenda and that he would leave the choice of topics to the former Panamanian Government chief, whom he praised in regards to his political prestige in Latin America.

TORRIJOS SAYS MOVES FOR PERON RELEASE HAVE FAILED

PA151558 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0009 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Panama City, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, admitted today that his moves to obtain the release of former Argentine President Isabel Peron have failed.

Torrijos, who is currently inactive in Panamanian politics, told ACAN-EFE that he has asked President Royo to withdraw his brother Hugo Torrijos from the post of Panamanian ambassador to the military junta headed by General Videla.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS--The president of the republic yesterday officially announced the appointment of Juan Manuel Castulovich as Panamanian ambassador to the OAS to replace Juan Antonio Tack, who has been named international affairs adviser to the presidency of the republic. Additionally, Jorge Arosemena, former national director of education, has been appointed deputy minister of the presidency, while Oscar Osorio was appointed acting minister of the presidency during the absence of incumbent Rogelio Fabrega Zarak, who will be on an official mission in London. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p a-1 PA]

BELIZE

BRITISH-GUATEMALAN DISCUSSIONS SAID TO INCLUDE LAND DEAL

FL141850 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] Discovery that the British and the Guatemalans are planning to cut off a slice of southern Belize with the knowledge and apparently with the consent of the Government of Belize has caused acute embarrassment in the government of Mr. George Price. Officially the government has maintained a disciplined silence, but last week the Belize TIMES, the party organ of the PUP [People's United Party], tried to make out that the report was false by accusing the reporter of blatant lying.

But the Belize Government has not dared to deny the report that a land deal is at the heart of the new Anglo-Guatemalan discussions and that the Belize Government has been, despite its public posturing, privy to the plan from the very beginning.

Land Cession Denounced

FL141855 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 8 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] The opposition United Democratic Party this week called on the government of the day to take a firm stand against land cession by passing a resolution in the House and Senate.

The party issued a release saying it opposes any plan of land cession which would cede Belize land to Guatemala.

"The party therefore views with great concern the persistent reports which appear to be well founded, that the principle of land cession came under active consideration at the Anglo-Guatemalan talks in Hamilton, Bermuda, from which the opposition was excluded," states the release.

It goes on to say: "The United Democratic Party urges the government of Premier George Price to immediately introduce into the National Assembly a resolution placing on record the firm and clear opposition of the government, the opposition and the people of Belize to any settlement with Guatemala based on the cession of Belizean land to Guatemala."

"Such a resolution should further include a pledge that the Belizean people will have the final say on any Guatemalan settlement through a referendum."

COSTA RICA

CARAZO WILL NOT ATTEND NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA151950 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo announced officially in Miami that he will not be going to the festivities to be held in Managua on 19 July on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution so as not to share the grandstand with Fidel Castro.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said in Miami last night, referring to the invitation which the Nicaraguan authorities also extended to Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, that very definitely, we will not attend for personal reasons. Carazo said: There are many reasons why I cannot go to Managua, among them are problems of a domestic nature; also--why not say it--because I am not going to be on a grandstand with any dictator.

President Carazo made this statement during a news conference he held yesterday in Miami where he made a brief stop on his return to his country from Europe.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR GOOD

PA150401 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said today that Costa Rica maintains excellent relations with the Central American and Caribbean countries.

In exclusive statements to VENPRES, he said that the Carazo administration is very concerned about the situation in El Salvador--a government with which he has good relations. The foreign minister explained his government's official position in view of the increasing violence in El Salvador. Calderon Fournier said that Costa Rica has excellent relations with that Central American country and has given it international support whenever it has required it.

PVP CONGRESS BEGINS; REPORTERS BARRED

PA150156 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The 13th congress of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] began its sessions this morning with the various commissions installed at the Guadalupe Theater, headquarters for the Central Committee and the regional and Vanguardist youth of San Jose.. The congress is being held behind closed doors and no outsiders are being admitted.

One of our correspondents, who asked about developments at the congress, was made to wait a long time but was unable to enter the rooms where the various committees are working. Communist youths are keeping watch at the doors.

The PVP Central Committee, which will define the party line, will be elected tomorrow afternoon. This afternoon, after the general debates, plenary sessions will be held to approve Secretary General Manuel Mora Valverde's resolutions and report, and to elect the control and accounts revision committees. The final declaration will be read at the final event, which is to be held in the Los Angeles School gymnasium.

Communist leaders from Cuba, Hungary, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Honduras and several other countries are attending this congress.

EL SALVADOR

PANAMANIAN PLANE LOADED WITH AMMUNITION CRASHES

PA160037 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that a Panamanian Air Force plane carrying 22,000 rounds of 7.62 caliber ammunition for rifles or carbines crashed today on the outskirts of the city of San Miguel, about 140 km east of San Salvador.

According to sources, the plane is an Aerocommander 560-A, with Panama registration 776, belonging to the Panamanian Air Force. There was speculation here as to the final destination of the ammunition, which was not consigned to the Salvadoran armed forces, according to official sources.

The airplane was forced to make an emergency landing on the landing strip at the Miraflores estate, some 10 km east of the city of San Miguel, the third most important city in the country, because of mechanical defects or the bad weather in the region.

The airplane was carrying 22,000 shells, loaded in boxes with Venezuelan markings and five drums of gasoline, each holding 8 gallons. According to preliminary reports, after the pilots lost control, the airplane crashed against a large tree at the end of the strip. Two persons were injured.

However, the reports indicate that a few minutes later, another airplane of the same type landed and picked up the injured pilots and took off again immediately for an unknown destination. It has not been possible to confirm this report, however, and the possibility that some of the crew may have been arrested by the Salvadoran Army has not been ruled out.

Defense authorities said in San Salvador today that the Foreign Ministry is investigating the origin of this ammunition and the airplane in question, since it was flying over Salvadoran territory without the proper authorization.

It is also unknown whether the plane had permission to take off from an airport in Panama or some other part of Central America. The aircraft is being kept under guard by a military contingent of the San Miguel Brigade.

Civil aeronautics authorities also reported that the airplane was flying with its radio turned off and had therefore not established contact with any of the country's control towers.

It was noted that this is the second time that Venezuelan ammunition has been discovered in Salvadoran territory. The first time, it was found after a guerrilla attack on the security corps in the port of Acajutla, some 180 km southwest of San Salvador.

ARMED FORCES DENY SHELLING HONDURAN BORDER

PA150027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1756 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran armed forces denied here today that its planes had shelled areas on the Honduran border. News reports from Tegucigalpa attributed to peasants exiled in Honduras stated that alleged bombings of border towns by Salvadoran military aircraft occurred.

Armed forces spokesmen told ACAN-EFE that the reports "are part of a plan aimed at creating a poor image of the government forces abroad." They added that in the past there had been reports of an alleged massacre of more than 300 peasants by Salvadoran Government troops on the border region.

The region where the massacre supposedly occurred was inspected by a group of national and foreign newsmen in two military helicopters. They were unable to find any evidence of bodies which had reportedly been buried.

The spokesmen also indicated that the Salvadoran Army has been accused of using napalm to fight the guerrilla forces in this Central American country. "That is a lie orchestrated within a biased campaign," they said, adding that the government forces have never had access to this type of weapon.

Defense Ministry Communique

PA152153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jun (AFP)--In a communique released by the Ministry of Defense here today, the Salvadoran Government assures that it is false that the area near the Honduran border--one of the regions most affected by the violence afflicting this nation--was shelled.

The government thus reacted to reports from Tegucigalpa which state that Salvadoran airplanes and helicopters have bombed these areas to strike at rebels.

The Ministry of Defense adds that it is offering reporters a visit to these areas to see for themselves the lack of truth in the reports. However, recent reports insist that the exodus of Salvadoran peasants toward Honduras has increased.

The Ministry of Defense also said that a report circulating here to the effect that public security authorities have prohibited women from wearing pants is false. Some media reports stated that the security institutions had cautioned women against wearing pants because "they could be mistaken for guerrillas. This is completely false," the official communique states.

Meanwhile, the archbishop of San Salvador said today that clergymen who accompany opposition groups in their request for soldiarity from the various parts of the world do not have hierarchic approval and do not act in the name of the church.

"These priests are doing this on a personal basis," explained Monsignor Rivera y Damas. "But because of this," he added, "they are not going to receive sanctions."

CRM CHARGES ARMY, INTERNATIONAL FORCES WITH 'GENOCIDE'

PA130400 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] in El Salvador has urged the international community to undertake actions of solidarity with the Salvadoran people and has denounced once again the collusion of the U.S. Government in the genocide that the military-Christian Democratic junta is engaged in El Salvador. The report was made in Mexico City by CRM Leader Carlos Florez who said that his country's regime has poisoned the rivers, streams and every source of water supply in northern El Salvador as it is laying out a circle of fire in the rural areas and is bombing the peasant population with napalm.

The Salvadoran people, he said, need the most wide-ranging international solidarity to stop the genocide of which they are victims. It is comparable only to the criminal methods used by the United States in the heinous Vietnam war.

Florez also charged that weapons, mercenaries and counterinsurgency experts from Honduras, Guatemala, Venezuela, Argentina and Chile are entering El Salvador to support the regime's troops which are thus intensifying the repression against the people.

The CRM restated its request to the Mexican Government to break relations with the criminal military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador and to recognize the democratic front as the political expression of the unity of the Central American nation. Meanwhile, the WFTU has issued a statement in Prague denouncing the imminence of a U.S. military invasion in El Salvador to keep the incumbent regime in power.

GUTIERREZ SAYS LEFTIST CAMPAIGN ABROAD UNSUCCESSFUL

PA140243 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2110 GMT 12 Jun 80

[News conference held by junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez at the Presidential Palace on 12 June 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Colonel, four ultraleftist groups announced yesterday that they have merged to carry out a final offensive. It seems that the four groups that merged are the Peoples Liberation Forces, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Peoples Army. They say that they are supported by a revolutionary labor group which will help their campaign through strikes that will start on Monday if necessary. Does the army know about this?

[Answer] No, this is the first I have heard something about this. However, if they are now talking about merging, I don't know what kind of unity they had before, because you know that they had created what they called the coordinating board. Consequently, this is nothing new. I believe that this merger is only a publicity stunt.

[Question] Col Abdul Gutierrez, the leftist organizations are carrying out an international campaign. Certain officials say that these organizations are losing inside the country but are waging this campaign successfully abroad. What does the government think about this?

[Answer] Well, the truth is that their international campaign has not been that successful. They have had problems in all the countries. They have had problems in Mexico, Costa Rica and the Andean Pact countries. They failed in Panama when they tried to issue a declaration as a government in exile. They also failed in Mexico. Naturally, they have obtained some success in European countries because of the support they received from democratic socialists. However, this success has also been relative. A conference is being held in Oslo by the Socialist International and although it is too premature to say anything about it, I believe they will not be successful there either. They will then go to Venezuela, I think. They are trying to seek support to form a government in exile.

[Question] One of the main problems of the citizens nowadays is the complete lack of vigilance in the downtown and business areas of the capital. In view of this, the mayor had asked for weapons for the municipal police so that they could watch out for common criminals. However, the mayor is now complaining he has been asking for these arms since December and he has not received them. Therefore, he just went ahead and kept his policemen in the garrisons and the people continue without protection.

[Answer] In the first place, I want to tell you that the weapons issue is a very delicate problem. The local police commands and the local patrol commands are in the same situation and we have not been able to find a formula to give security to the whole country. I understand the mayor's concern but the municipal police is not a section of the Defense Ministry. Naturally, if he made his request there he went to the wrong office because he should have processed it through the Interior Ministry. On the other hand, we, the military, are trying to disarm the people--well, not really the people, but rather the groups that may cause problems. I am not saying that the policemen would be a problem but their carrying weapons out on the streets would only result in attacks against the policemen to steal their weapons. I believe that this other point must be considered because it is very delicate. [sentence indistinct] So this vigilance issue is a delicate problem.

[Question] What measures will be taken then to protect the public?

[Answer] The way things are in the country, it is very difficult to pull the country out of the general violence it is experiencing. However, we are confronting this violence bravely. We are trying to dismantle both the leftist and the rightist groups that are engaged in these criminal actions. We know that this is the source of the country's main problems, and we cannot portray a firm image abroad if we do not control the generalized violence in this country. Consequently, the departmental commanders and all the armed forces are united in a single objective: to control violence in this country. I want to tell you that this is a difficult task but we are determined to continue in this struggle. I believe that we will soon see the results of this campaign.

[Question] Colonel Gutierrez, it has been unofficially reported that there has been several clashes in the eastern region just as our colleague from television mentioned a few minutes ago. It was said that approximately 48 army members and an unspecified number of guerrillas were killed. What information do you have about this?

[Answer] It is false. It is completely false. We have not had that many dead. We have had men wounded. If we add each of our guardsmen, local commanders, patrol commanders, policemen and rural policemen wounded it does make a large figure of wounded but we have not had that many casualties--very few actually because they had died in purely terrorist actions and not guerrilla actions.

[Words indistinct by unidentified newsman]

[Question] Those of us who come from abroad have a very candid view of the country's situation. In talking with the leftwing and the rightwing, we find that you have unified them to a certain extent in the rejection of U.S. intervention, in the implementation of the agrarian reform as a solution and in the nationalization of banks and exports. Both groups claim that all this will not solve the problem. Then we ask ourselves if the junta is being fought by both the leftwing and the rightwing, who has managed to maintain it in power for so long?

[Answer] I want to tell you something. When this government was installed we started with basic objectives. One of them was to democratize the country and achieve social changes. These were the great basic objectives that the armed forces proclamation contained. The structural changes definitely affacted privileged sectors of the population and, naturally, they reacted. Moreover, the banners which the leftwing had been brandishing regarding social injustice have fallen. Now they are saying other things. The talk is no longer about social injustices in the country precisely because we are engaged in a process to lead the country to economic development and social peace. What has saved us? I would answer this be telling you that the extremes--the rightwing or leftwing--are minorities. What is saving us and keeping us in power is the Salvadoran people who want to [word indistinct] receiving the benefits. Although they do not speak up because they are not organized--and we are trying to get them organized--they are the ones who are supporting this country. It is the great center, I would say.

[Question] Mr President [as heard], your border with Honduras has had a great geopolitical importance in the wake of the situation that your country is experiencing. It is said that peasants fleeing from violence are seeking refuge in Honduras. It is said that this may eventually lead to the installation of a government in exile there. Will these developments change the existing problem with Honduras?

[Answer] I want to tell you something, by virtue of the San Jose pact, there is a demilitarized zone where Honduran and Salvadoran armed units cannot patrol. We have respected this pact. One of the great goals that we set for ourselves in the second armed forces proclamation was to achieve peace with Honduras.

We want to establish diplomatic ties with all the countries in the world, especially with Honduras and the Honduran brothers. I believe that we are working very well in this regard. We have been able to draft a program of agreements through the mediation which we hope will be decided on within a short period of time. No statements can be truly made on this one way or another because it is still under the process of mediation. I believe that we are taking firm steps toward peace with Honduras. This has nothing to do with the fact that Salvadorans have or have not sought refuge there. It is the aspiration of this nation. And it is the political goal of this nation to establish peace with the Central American brothers. I would definitely tell you that one thing has nothing to do with the other. The fact that they [the guerrillas] seek refuge there after they carry out their criminal actions here is independent from the desire and aspiration of our people and government to make peace with Honduras.

[Question] The stand of the Christian Democratic mayors...the demand that they have made to the junta. Has the junta studied this? Will it give them any answer?

[Answer] I do not know of any demand that the mayors have made from the government junta. You may be possibly speaking about a convention that the political committee of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] held. The mayors are worried because they have been targets of the violence lately. This is something which not only worries them but us. We have been holding talks with the PDC Political Committee and the commanders of the armed forces to see how we can improve the situation and what protection must be given to the mayors who are definitely officials of this government. Therefore, it is not possible that officials of this government are making demands to this government. What is happening is completely different. The PDC is worried about its situation and this is how all this happened. But we are also worried about the PDC mayor's situation and the wave of violence and this is what we are attacking. This is problem No 1 at this time. We must stop violence in this country. All our measures and everything we are doing is aimed at bringing about the pacification of this country.

DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT REPORTS FOREIGN SUPPORT

PA141411 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] There really is a totally positive attitude of support for the struggle of the people and of the revolutionary movement. This has been demonstrated in countries like Finland, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Spain, where there is definite economic and moral support for our struggle. A major effort is being made to obtain parliamentary support and this is the present task of the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR]. Moreover, we have made important advances with the Arab and African peoples with regard to moral and economic solidarity with our struggle. On the basis of all this that we can state that the great diplomatic defeat of the military-Christian Democratic junta is imminent. This was said by Alberto Ramos [secretary general of the United Popular Action Front] to EL INDEPENDIENTE during an exclusive interview.

"So far, given the fact that our relations with governments have been unofficial, we could not state which governments sympathize with our revolutionary movement. However, I can say that in the countries visited, many governments were found to be sympathetic and there is a willingness to extend support. This will be another task to be carried out and publicized by the FDR, in conjunction with those countries with which government-level official relations were established during the last tour.

"We believe that the Salvadoran people are waiting for the moment of the uprising, of the general insurrection, and are making all preparations. This necessarily depends on the internal and external conditions that will determine the moment in which we will take action.

Indeed, we know that the people are willing to join in, and for us this is basic. Whether this will be the final battle, whether it will be decisive or merely a generalized confrontation, will be determined by the historical conditions. However, we can state that a general insurrection will take place in this country this year."

On the Emergency Law

"We believe that in this situation, laws should be decreed solely on the basis of the historical situation and factors that already exist in the country. For our part, we are concerned about the legal muzzle which the government is attempting to impose on us. We have already demonstrated this on previous occasions. We demonstrated this to Romero with the public order law, which we tore to shreds in practice. The same thing is in store for the present law that they are trying to impose on us," Ramos concluded.

CHURCHES' MORAL FORCE AGAINST VIOLENCE URGED

PA1400045 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Following the example established by his predecessor Monsignor Romero, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the administrator of the archdiocese, gave in his homily on Sunday, 8 June, a detailed report on the course of violence in our country, setting at 2,000 the number of persons who have died so far this year. Most of them were people who did not belong to any of the warring bands. That is, these dead people did not belong either to the left or the right. They were accidental victims of violence.

We do not know Monsignor Rivera's sources, but in the face of the present organization of the church, it cannot be doubted that his source is very reliable since it stems from the very area in which our lady of death has established her realm.

Since 2,000 innocent people having nothing to do with the political, economic and social interests in conflict have died, this means that that statistic must be much greater because the casualties of both bands in conflict have to be far greater than those who died accidentally.

It is time to put a stop to this; stop the lack of conscience of the extreme leftist groups; stop those who march in the extreme right.

Above all, stop the world of crime which, taking advantage of political disorientation and the demoralization of authority, has seized control of the intermediate ground to sow terror and death in the cities, the towns and in rural areas.

Hundreds of persons die without an explanation. This wave of organized crime will increase more and more unless a common effort is made to track it down.

The Catholic and Protestant churches are a source of moral orientation in El Salvador, even though society has fallen to such a low level. They are a force, we say, because this is shown in the religious fervor of the great masses.

If this is so and we are not wrong, why do not all churches unite their moral forces, establish a common front and shout to the people that it is time to stop this futile bloodshed, that happiness is not achieved through the path of violence and that the path of the unconscientious will never lead us to justice, peace, a state of happiness.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas must first unite his church and then call for religious understanding among the pastors of the Catholic Church to unite their wills and their efforts to make people see the crime that is being committed through the destruction of the most valuable thing we have: the life of our people.

We need to organize a guiding movement under moral, religious and civic slogans, a movement without partisan politics that can give guidance to this nation in anarchy, that can give hope to this desperate nation and that can outline a horizon to this disoriented nation.

We all know that those who are the leaders of this subversion, both in one extreme and the other, are educated people, not illiterates. They are people who have gone through the entire gamut of human culture--some because they acquired it in colleges or the university, others because they learned it in the university of the streets, which is generally better than the other because it is the one that teaches by experience. It is the school of pain. Well now, it is these people who must have some human sensitivity, even if they must be impressed first with a massive blow. This is the only force in which they believe and which they respect.

HAVANA BROADCASTS DENOUNCED; BOWDLER COMMENTS CITED

PA151724 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Anyone who has been listening to Radio Havana from "the freest territory of America" must have learned how our revolutionaries are working abroad. They move around in Costa Rica, Spain and Geneva. They move in all countries where their comments about our shaken-up country cannot only be heard but are also believed.

All that is said and published is intended to disparage the present administration. But they are jeopardizing the nation's dignity through this disparagement campaign. We are being portrayed as barbarians. They have changed the image of our country existing a few years ago into the image of a monster.

What they are really attempting to do is to turn El Salvador into a communist state. But if a referendum were to be held on the question: "Do you wish to live in a free, democratic, sovereign and republican state," or "Do you wish to live in a totalitarian, communist state?" we are sure the reply would be negative in that nobody wants to live in a country dominated by communism, but most want to live in a democratic regime, in a sovereign state, in a republican country under a regime that is respectful of the person and in which justice is not only expressed by labor unions but by the entire Salvadoran population.

Those who have assumed the responsibility of transforming our way of life have not taken into account the wishes of the majority. It is "the silent majority," christened by former President Nixon, that does not participate in any committee, union, association or political party. The silent majority is what really rules in a republic because it is the one that votes for the men in which it believes and those who it considers capable of keeping the ship of state on a true course.

In concluding our 27 May editorial entitled "The United States Does Not Know Us Yet," commenting on the statements of Assistant Secretary of State William. G. Bowdler in which he clearly said that the United States is willing to support the present revolutionary government junta, we said:

"In the face of this statement by the assistant secretary of the State Department, there remains no doubt that the great nation of the north is playing a certain and definite role in our country's politics, from which it can be deduced that guidance for this policy is in very bad shape because, according to Machiavelli, these things are thought or done, but are never said."

Because Mr Bowdler said it, it is now being broadcast in Cuba that El Salvador is in very great danger, in danger of being invaded by troops of the United States and by mercenaries brought from Guatemala and Honduras.

This is the pauper image being created for us by the revolutionaries who have gone abroad to demand support for their cause against the present regime.

They have forgotten that dirty linen should be washed at home.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BREAK DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH U.S.

PA132122 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0307 GMT 13 Jun 80

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of Guatemala, said today that his government will not break diplomatic relations with the United States. Lucas Garcia stated that the relations between his country and Washington are normal although in past months, U.S. officials "who favor hasty reforms" had been exerting "unacceptable pressures."

President Lucas Garcia stated that he had not heeded suggestions of certain Guatemalan sectors to break relations with the United States. These sectors have alleged interference in the country's national politics just as the United States did before in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The president also stated that "Guatemala will not fall under the power of communism because its economic development is satisfactory and the country has considerable resources."

Lucas Garcia admitted that there is poverty but nevertheless stated that the "development and progress of the poor can be achieved without the violent means promoted by the extremists. My government is moving through the center," he said, referring to the political positions of the left and right.

On another subject, the president announced that his government will carry out important projects with the cooperation of Spanish, Italian, French and German companies. One of the projects which his administration plans to construct in Guatemala is a paper pulp manufacturing plant with an investment of $155 million and the participation of Spain. This plant would produce 100,000 tons of pulp annually and it is estimated that Spain would contribute $100 million, Guatemala $20 million and local businessmen $35 million.

President Lucas Garcia also stated that the construction of a 1,600-km highway network is planned with the assistance from Italian, French and German companies at a cost of $1.2 billion contributed by Italian financing organizations.

GOVERNMENT FIRM: NO CUBAN REFUGEES TO ENTER

PA132227 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has insisted that, contrary to speculation in Costa Rica, it will not let any Cuban refugees enter the country.

Presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman said the decision not to let any Cubans in who left Cuba after the Peruvian Embassy in Havana was swarmed will stand.

VICE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION HELP

PA152231 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer has issued a declaration in which he urged the Human Rights Commission to make an effort to help Guatemalans solve the crisis afflicting the constitutional system. The text of the document, which is the result of the recent violence, is as follows:

Vice president of the republic, Guatemala, Central America. The vice president of the republic can not help but express his profound consternation in view of the series of acts of violence which are occurring with increasing intensity in the country. Practically no sector of the citizenry is exempt. Each and every one of the sectors affected have manifested their protest and indignation and almost all of them have had personal cause for grief.

Guatemala planned to organize itself in order to guarantee its inhabitants the enjoyment of freedom, security and justice as noted in article 1 of the Constitution. These three virtues are being undermined and the nation has revealed the depth of the crisis with which it is afflicted. Human life, far from being the object of respect and protection, receives the least such respect and protection.

Discounting the cases of common crimes, the local press has listed 573 persons killed so far this year as victims of political violence. Husbands and wives have been killed at the same time, even in the presence of their children. Students and professionals in whose education the nation has invested economic resources are murdered. It is almost impossible to find a sector or group which has not had its best members affected. The attack on culture and on the free interplay of ideas brings to mind the phrase by [name indistinct] when he stormed the University of Salamanca: Death to intelligence!

Thus, irrational actions reveal the depth of the crisis which afflicts a society.

Since in January, 1980 the executive branch gave its approval to the visit by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the vice president of the republic urges that commission to make an effort to help us Guatemalans, within an institutional framework, to face up the problems which confront us.

The experience of other countries, including Colombia, shows the value of cooperation by that organization in gaining the confidence of those who question the legality of the government's actions. Guatemala, 13 June 1980.

BISHOPS, VICE PRESIDENT SPEAK OUT AGAINST VIOLENCE

PA151915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan bishops' conference said today that this country "is in a deep crisis in which violence has reached unimaginable heights." The leaders of the Catholic Church pointed out in a public statement published by the Guatemala City newspapers that in Guatemala death is caused by irrational rage.

In an analysis of the present situation in Guatemala, where the left and the right are locked in violent confrontation, the bishops say that "our country is in the throes of extreme violence which stems from the loss of spiritual values."

For the Guatemalans, a week of political unrest climaxed with the killing yesterday of industrialist Carlos Bickford Schaeffer who, along with his wife, Christa Neutze de Bickford, was shot to death while traveling in their car. Also yesterday, two medical students were machinegunned by unidentified persons. One of them--Jose Leon Diaz, son of Roberto Diaz Castillo, former secretary of the San Carlos National University--died instantly.

Last night, masked men set fire to one of the Pollo Campero chain restaurants on Roosevelt Road after forcing 40 customers to evacute the building, which was then doused with gasoline.

Meanwhile, the Belgian Embassy confirmed that four persons, including two minors, had requested diplomatic asylum alleging they were being politically persecuted.

Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer, an internationalist, last night appealed to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to help this country solve the violent crisis it is enduring. In a public statement, Villagran Kramer pointed out that "he cannot but voice his deep consternation concerning the number of acts of violence occurring in this nation with mounting intensity."

The vice president added: "Almost no sector of the public is now alien to violence. Human life, far from being the object of respect and protection, receives the least consideration." Villagran Kramer also expounded that so far this year, the national press has reported 573 persons have been killed as a result of political violence.

MINISTER DISCOUNTS GUERRILLA THREAT, NOTES DISUNITY

PA131837 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Jun 80 pp 1A, 8A

[By Guillermo Fernandez]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City--Guatemalan Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez made light of his country' country's guerrilla organizations which are currently struggling to overthrow President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's government.

The minister affirmed, nonetheless, that they are willing to "fight, persecute and dissolve," any clandestine armed front, regardless of who its members are, in order to fulfill the constitutional mandate that guarantees the integrity and property of the inhabitants of Guatemala.

The official reiterated "that no guerrilla front or cell has the support of the various Guatemalan sectors. In fact," he added, "in the rural areas they are repudiated because they arrive in the communities only to terrorize the residents."

Further on, Alvarez denied that "the subversive groups might have joined forces either in Paris or in Costa Rica to fight the Guatemalan Government."

"First of all," he indicated, "I deny this because there is a marked division among the various seditious groups. There are several reasons for this division, including differences in ideology and methodology, approaches to criminal activities and, of course, the distrubution of the booty."

"Second, I deny this because communism is not a latent danger for Guatemalans, since the local rebel factions are very discredited abroad. That is why the possibility that they might unite and receive support from abroad is a remote one."

Various Guatemalan political and official circles point to Costa Rica as the seat of a movement seeking to overthrow the Guatemalan Government, sponsored principally by exiled Congressman Dr Carlos Gallardo Flores, a member of the recently organized Democratic Socialist Party. Furthermore, the newspaper EL GRAFICO yesterday presented as fact the information that San Jose is, the seat of a broad Guatemalan opposition movement.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan military authorities and papers have harshly attacked Costa Rica, particularly Rodrigo Carazo Odio's government, for letting the leaders of Guatemalan opposition parties and guerrillas meet frequently in Costa Rica to coordinate their political and military actions in this nation of nearly 6 million people.

HONDURAS

ARMY DENIES COOPERATION IN SALVADORAN COUNTERINSURGENCY

PA140311 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran armed forces denied here today that its troops have cooperated or are cooperating with the Salvadoran armed forces in counter-insurgency actions on the border. The Honduran Army thus replied to reports aboard and in the Honduran news media regarding Salvadoran guerrilla groups' charges that Honduran troops are fighting against them.

"We categorically reject the rash accusation made by insurgent groups in El Salvador and expressed in irresponsible comments in Honduras to the effect that the Honduran military forces have cooperated with the neighboring country in counterinsurgency operations on the border," an official communique stated.

The Honduran armed forces expressed regrets that some newspaper columnists have forgotten that the armed forces have the constitutional mandate of watching over territorial integrity. The armed forces added:

"Therefore, we have the duty of actively and permanently watching over our borders. We do not permit nor will we permit armed groups from neighboring countries to enter our territory, regardless of their name or excuse."

The communique indicated that "we respect and will respect the international agreements that impose humanitarian obligations on us in the case of persons who seek safety on our soil."

The Honduran armed forces said they are strictly complying with the policy outlined by the government and reiterated on many occasions to the effect of permitting the use of Honduran territory to organize hostile actions against neighboring countries and of preventing the entrance of hostile armed groups.

"One must bear in mind the efforts which our border patrols are making to maintain complete control over the movement of peoples in view of the large size of our three land borders and our seacoasts," the army stated. It added that "therefore, even if we tripled our current capacity, we could not possibly guarantee that isolated incidents would not occur to the detriment of our policy of neutrality." It also stated that the neighboring countries have their own obligation regarding the protection of their own borders instead of placing all responsibility "on our limited resources."

The armed forces also issued the following appeal: "We once again ask the Honduran press to act in accordance with the interest of Honduras and that they not serve as instruments for spreading rumors and slanders against our country and its permanent institutions."

They condemned "the stirring up of passions based on international ideological or sectarian issues which should not reach such an extreme so that it is forgotten that the first duty of the Hondurans is to Honduras."

NICARAGUA

ROBELO URGES FREE ELECTIONS IN CAMBIO 16 INTERVIEW

PA141606 Paris AFP in Spanish 1233 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Jun (AFP)--Nicaragua's Cubanization process seems to have been abruptly checked after the resignation of Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Chamorro from the government junta last April, the weekly CAMBIO 16 affirms here today.

According to the paper, the Sandinists accepted the U.S. Government's conditions for granting a $75 million credit when it replaced the two who resigned from the government junta with moderates Rafael Cordova and Arturo Cruz Porras.

CAMBIO 16 also publishes an interview with Alfonso Robelo, in which he urges the Sandinists to permit the holding of free elections in order to make way for a pluralist and unity-oriented government.

There can be no pluralism if the Sandinist front controls all of the country's television stations, almost all the radio stations and, now that the newspaper LA PRENSA is not circulating, the only paper in circulation, he affirms. According to him, the diluted power and the confusion that prevails between state and party are creating serious difficulties in Nicaragua.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES ARRIVING AT PACIFIC PORT

PA152344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2039 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--At least 50 Salvadorans have arrived in Nicaragua during the past few hours, fleeing from the fighting in El Salvador. Most of the Salvadoran refugees arrived Friday night at the Potosi port on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast.

A Salvadoran family of six arrived in Nicaragua a week ago. They have been staying at the Managua central fire station. It was also learned today that a special camp is being organized in western Nicaragua especially to take care of the Salvadorans arriving in this country.

An unidentified peasant, a member of an agrarian cooperative in this country, told newsmen that only women and old persons are being allowed to leave the country but that men--youths and adults--must remain. "They do not allow men to leave because the Salvadoran National Guard claims they are going to Nicaragua to train. This is false," the peasant said last night on his arrival. He added that a group of 20 men who wanted to leave the country were not allowed to embark from the Salvadoran La Union port.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY DENIES SOUTH KOREAN CHARGE

PA150202 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A communique released by the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government states categorically that the views expressed by the South Korean Consulate in our country in connection with North Korea's alleged intervention in Central America and the Caribbean from Nicaragua are erroneous and groundless.

The communique released by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica adds that these reports are a result of the campaign being waged against us, which is being manipulated by foreign interests seeking to undermine the consolidation of our process and revolution.

Further on, the communique, which refutes the statements made by South Korean Consul Chun Seun Hee in Costa Rica, ratifies its position on respect for the people's right to self-determination, affirming that at no time will it let Nicaraguan territory be used to carry out activities against other Central American and Caribbean countries.

Therefore, the embassy communique finally states, we regard the views expressed by the Korean Consulate as erroneous and groundless, because they tendentiously imply that our government is responsible for North Korea's alleged intervention in the area.

JUNTA MEMBERS ANSWER QUESTIONS ON COMMUNITY SERVICES

PA121714 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Three members of the government junta have participated in Ciudad San Sandino (former open barrio No 3) under the "Meet the People" program to answer questions regarding community services.

This is the first time members of the government have participated in this original program to discuss the demands of a community, and the Ciudad Sandino community lacks everything.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordoba Rivas and Moises Hassan Morales responded satisfactorily to the demands and comments of various representatives of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) of Ciudad Sandino. The common goal is to improve this neighborhood which is isolated from the capital.

Dr Sergio Ramirez answered a question by noting that more than 200,000 persons are unemployed in Nicaragua, but the government is initiating activities related to the reactivation process that will provide jobs for 90,000.

He also noted that as of 1 July workers earning less than 1,200 cordobas will be given a 125-cordoba salary increase.

Rafael Cordoba Rivas pointed out that more than 7,500 Somozist assassins and criminals have been pardoned but that this is dangerous because they have been trained to kill.

However, soon they will be a productive force in the country because keeping them in prison is costly to the people.

The revolution did not impose the death penalty, Cordoba Rivas noted, but this does not mean that we will let generosity destroy the revolution.

He concluded by defining what is bourgeois and what is not. He said that any kind of work is honorable because it implies sacrifice, and that the revolution belongs to the workers.

BISHOPS CONCERNED OVER NUMBER OF ARRESTS

PA152348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Managua, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--In a message to the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, the episcopal conference of this country today raised the issue of the arrests of individuals in the investigation of counterrevolutionary activities.

"The episcopal conference is very concerned over the large number of prisoners in the country and the increasing number of arrests in the past few days," the message to the government states. State security authorities have disclosed that the arrests were made for the purpose of investigating conspiracies against the Nicaraguan Government and do not even involve 100 persons. The security officials have stated that the arrests were being made to investigate the activities of the Democratic Armed Forces [FAD]. This illegal organization is charged with attacking a garrison in a town in the central part of the country last month. One Sandinist policeman was killed and another injured in the attack. On Wednesday Alejandro Mayorga Alvarado, a 19-year-old Sandinist policeman, was also killed by unidentified individuals while he was on guard at a station in this capital.

In their message to the government junta, the bishops state that they have been visited by relatives of the prisoners who have expressed "anguish at not knowing the whereabouts of their relatives, being unable to obtain permission to visit them and for the most part remaining uninformed, after many days of the reason for their arrest."

PREPARATIONS FOR 19 JUL VICTORY CELEBRATION UNDERWAY

PA151626 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan people are participating with great revolutionary joy in the victory celebrations which will last until 19 July, the first anniversary of the people's triumph over the Somozist dictatorship. This day also marks the total liberation of this Central American country and its attainment of true independence.

Outstanding Latin American political and intellectural personalities who supported the Sandinist struggle in Nicaragua have been invited to the celebrations on 19 July while a huge plaza with a capacity for 500,000 persons is being built in Managua to hold mass rallies on Victory Day.

Revolutionary Commanders Henry Ruiz, Tomas Borge and Carlos Nunez, of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and Moises Hassan, government junta member, preside over the preparatory committee for the celebration of the first anniversary of the triumph of the people's revolution.

The people of Nicaragua, in order to celebrate the liberation anniversary and pay just homage to the 50,000 unforgettable martyrs, have taken upon themselves the task of promoting the country's economic development in all fields, promoting the literacy campaign and strengthening the defense capabilities of the Sandinist armed forces, the people's militia and the mass organizations.

The memory of the martyrs who died fighting for victory, Henry Ruiz said, is an encouragement for the people to use their energy to undertake the huge tasks confronting the revolution, especially economic and defense tasks.

Within the victory celebrations under preparation in Nicaragua, workers and peasants intensify their efforts to increase production; students to ensure their promotion; and members of the armed forces, the people's militia, police and state security forces strive to improve their fighting capability and to become better soldiers of the revolution in order to defeat any antirevolutionary maneuver attempted by domestic and foreign enemies.

The Nicaraguan people are fully aware that the 19 July 1979 victory would not have been possible without the heroism of the men who fell in the bitter fighting for freedom and without the support of other democratic peoples and governments. This is why in these victory celebrations they express their moral, political and human solidarity with the peoples in our America who strive to attain a better revolutionary life.

GRANMA REPORTS LATEST MARIEL DEPARTURES

12 Jun Total

FL131141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] In its column "News From Mariel", GRANMA reports that yesterday 411 antisocial elements departed this port for the United States. As the daily's edition went to press, 20 boats from Florida remained in the port. The daily adds that no boats from the United States arrived yesterday.

Departures 13 Jun

FL141238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, in its usual "News From Mariel" column, has reported that 118 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States and that 15 boats from Florida are in the port. It also reports that no boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

HAVANA NOTES UN COMMISSIONER'S REMARK ON REFUGEES

PA151855 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Poul Hartling, UN high commissioner for refugees, stated in Mexico City that the antisocial elements who left Cuba for the United States via Mariel-Florida cannot be considered refugees because they were neither being politically persecuted nor were their lives endangered while they were in our country.

MUSKIE 'CONTRADICTED' U.S. POLICY IN STATEMENTS ON REFUGEES

PA132036 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA has characterized U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie as an official with a great imagination who twists and contradicts facts.

Muskie appeared on a television program to discuss Cuban-born antisocial elements. The Cuban daily points out that Muskie's statements were not well-thought statements becoming of a secretary of state, but dramatic and almost threatening.

GRANMA states that, exhibiting a great imagination, Edmund Muskie mentioned the possibility that the United States may file a complaint with the United Nations and the OAS because of the large number of undesirable elements entering that country. He has threatened to return them to Cuba.

This position contradicts President James Carter's oath to receive them with an open heart and open arms, GRANMA, organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, concludes.

COMMENTARY CITES DUPLICITY IN JODY POWELL REMARKS

PA140124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] A commentary by the Cuban newspaper GRANMA unmasks recent statements by White House spokesman Jody Powell who said that among the antisocial elements who have arrived from Cuba there are criminals who will not be accepted in the United States.

The Cuban newspaper stressed that from the very beginning, the Havana government has made it clear that those elements are antisocials, lumpen and scum.

GRANMA noted that there is a certain degree of cynicism in the U.S. official's statement. It recalled that in 1959, the United States received hundreds of criminals, henchmen and torturers of the overthrown Fulgencio Batista regime. The United States welcomed those unscrupulous assassins as heroes. It accepted and settled them. It helped them financially. It received them with full honors in Congress. It treated them as distinguished guests and even trained them militarily and invaded the Cuban territory of Playa Giron with them, GRANMA stated.

After stressing that successive U.S. governments have supported or tolerated those criminals with whom they have shown complicity, the Cuban newspaper asks why the United States now protests the entry of some thieves and other antisocial elements who want to live in the United States. Many hardened criminals have traveled from Cuba to the United States, not only now, as the White House official said, but 20 years ago, GRANMA stated.

MORE REFUGEE DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN TEXAS, LIMA

FL131233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Nearly 100 antisocial elements of Cuban origin confined by U.S. authorities to Ia Tuna prison in El Paso, Texas, have revolted and caused extensive damage to the prison buildings. The report published in the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR states that the revolt took place last Wednesday and that local newsmen had been stopped before reaching the prison by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The daily notes that (Robert Glady), warden of the El Paso federal prison for criminals serving long sentences, told newsmen he was sorry but no one was allowed inside the prison. He added that the process initiated against those individuals has been protracted and that perhaps they could be interviewed in 2 weeks.

The antisocial elements confined to the El Paso prison were taken there by troops which had been sent to Fort Chaffee by President Carter to quell the disturbances that broke out in that camp located in Arkansas.

Another PRENSA LATINA dispatch, datelined Lima, the Peruvian capital, reports that antisocial elements from Cuba had caused serious incidents during the early morning hours of this Thursday in San Luis Park, where they have been living in unsafe tents for several weeks. Neighbors of the park, where more than 700 antisocial elements are lodged, have reported intense patroling of the area by police cars and the presence of a bus with a large number of policemen in it. The neighbors have organized committees for the defense of their rights and denounced the activities of such elements in the area which are causing fear and concern among the suburb's population. The heavy patrols lasted more than an hour and at approximately mid-morning the policemen were withdrawn.

CARTER VISIT TO MIAMI, RACIAL UNREST VIEWED

PA140306 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

["World Events" Commentary]

[Text] In the midst of a controversial electoral campaign, U.S. President James Carter earlier this week went to the city of Miami, in the State of Florida, where the screams of sirens which characterized the period prior to his entry into the White House were heard.

In Miami, the U.S. chief executive was received by a public that clearly showed its hostility in the face of the situation of want and insecurity. There, Carter said that the domestic financial situation of the United States is difficult and asked the people to keep their faith in the face of the inevitable recession. Nevertheless, the President refused to declare Liberty City a disaster area, which would have permitted it to receive federal financial support. It is recalled that Liberty City was the site last May of protests and disorders of singular violence against the decision of a racist jury, which acquitted four white policemen directly involved in the death by beating of a young black motorcyclist who had violated a traffic law in Miami.

The protests that originated against this unfair acquittal left this Miami ghetto in ruins, with losses amounting to several million dollars. Judging from the words of the President, however, in the face of condemnations of racial injustice and the poverty of ethnic minorities, he only promised them faith.

In Miami itself and in the neighborhood of Liberty City, the U.S. chief of state was met with booing and demands. Even stones and bottles, of which Carter said he had not been aware, were thrown at him.

The shouts of the black demonstrators demanding justice and respect for human rights who termed Carter a racist chief apparently went unheard by the chief of state, who also wants to ignore the terrible situation in which the most impoverished U.S. masses, the ethnic minorities, have been living since a large portion of the federal budget for social aid was withdrawn.

According to the statistics released by the U.S. Department of Labor, the number of unemployed in the United States has increased to 8,154,000. And it is foreseen this figure will reach 10 million by November in the face of the present level of recession, which local economists compare to the 1974-1975 crisis.

It must be stressed that these unemployment figures include two-thirds of black workers, aside from the fact that the worst-paid jobs are reserved for these citizens, which makes the situation of black American families even worse.

This has been the reason for black congressmen to threaten to withdraw their electoral support for President Carter unless he takes some steps to remedy mounting unemployment among blacks, a serious situation which, it is assured, the chief of the whites does not appear to understand.

During last May's events in the Miami ghetto, many black leaders spoke out in the United States charging that what happened there is comparable to and even less evil than what is happening in other American cities and predicted a new wave of racial disturbances in the United States in the face of growing unrest as a result of social injustice.

But, along with the protests of the black community, whose most recent manifestation is in the city of Wrightsville in the State of Georgia, the excesses of the Ku Klux Klan racist organization have increased, which, along with the situation of economic plight of the black and mixed masses, seriously endanger the precarious human rights propaganda in the United States.

GRANMA NOTES INCREASED U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES

PA140133 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA today comments that the United States squanders $17 million an hour in military expenditures while it increasingly cuts its social welfare budget.

The newspaper noted that the military expenditures are one of the essential causes of the inflation affecting the United States. It stressed that this year's budget amounted to $158 billion, which represents a $17 billion increase in comparison to the previous year.

GRANMA also referred to the promises President James Carter made during his election campaign in which he promised to reduce the military budget. Since reaching power, however, he has increased it enormously.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF GRAIN BOYCOTT IN U.S. ASSESSED

PA131228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 80

["World Events" commentary by Angel Hernandez]

[Excerpts] The events in Afghanistan last December caused the plans of the United States and its allies to fail. They wanted to set back the revolution in the Afghan nation. Embittered by their new failure, the Washington government ordered a wheat boycott of the Soviet Union, which had provided internationalist aid to the Afghan revolution. Some 6 months after this unwise measure was adopted, U.S. imperialists are facing another failure: The ones most hurt by the boycott have been U.S. producers themselves.

According to U.S. experts' estimates, the U.S. Government's ban on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union has cost the United States $5 billion. But that is not all: U.S. economists have warned that the grain that has not been sold to the Soviet market is exerting a heavy pressure on the domestic market, which has considerably deteriorated already. Most conservative estimates ensure that as a result of the boycott, U.S. farmers will lose 10-15 percent of their income. Therefore agricultural banks, fertilizer manufacturers, transportation workers and others will also be affected. Furthermore by stopping U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union, hundreds of thousands of U.S. workers have lost their jobs, and unemployment has risen at an extraordinarily high rate in the past few months. By the end of May, the unemployment rate had risen to over 8.15 million in the United States.

It should not be forgotten that over 90 percent of Soviet trade is conducted with nations of the socialist camp, which as a whole are self-sufficient in basic agricultural and industrial items.

In conclusion, the boycott imposed by the United States has had a minor effect on the Soviet economy while the damage done to U.S. producers and the American people total billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of unemployed. The U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR warned about this in January when it said: Americans will pay very dearly for President Carter's decision to considerably cut back trade with the Soviet Union.

VENEZUELAN CHARGES OF MEDDLING IN CENTRAL AMERICA DENIED

FL131041 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA categorically rejected statements by Leopoldo Castillo, secretary of international relations of the ruling Venezuelan COPEI party, claiming that Cuba is interfering in Central American affairs. Castillo's statements were made to the Voice of America.

GRANMA points out that it is Venezuela which is interfering in the Central American countries. It recalls that last March Caracas sent five military airplanes loaded with arms and ammunition to the Salvadoran junta, which is massacring the people of that country. The daily also rejects Castillo's opinion on the so-called Cuban immigrants.

It said that the problems between Cuba and Venezuela began when that country's embassy in Havana chose to become a sanctuary for common criminals.

In refuting Castillo's remarks about Cuba's economic problems, GRANMA points out that difficulties in Cuba are shared by all the people who, nevertheless, enjoy a decent life. GRANMA underscores that in Venezuela a privileged minority enjoys an insolent opulence while large masses of people are living in poverty and suffering from unemployment, illiteracy and lack of health care.

IRAQI DELEGATION VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL122139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2020 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Karim al-Mulla, minister of youth and sports of the Republic of Iraq, and the delegation he is heading, has visited the Cuba-Nicaragua Friendship Rural School on the Isle of Youth. The minister was briefed on the confinement in Modelo prison of the Moncada Barracks assailants led by Fidel Castro. He also visited the museum and national monument now located in the old prison. The Iraqi delegation will also visit centers of production which are basic to the Isle of Youth economy and areas of urban industrial development in Nueva Gerona during its stay.

Karim al-Mulla arrived in the special municipality [Isle of Youth] in the company of Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists. He was received by Felix (Autie), vice president of the People's Government on the Isle of Youth.

Iraqi Minister Lecture

FL131730 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Karim Mahmud al-Mulla, Iraq's minister of youth and president of the Iraqi Youth General Federation, has lectured on the development of the Iraqi youth movement to members of Cuba's Arab Union. Present at the lecture were Iraqi Ambassador to Cuba ash-Shaykhli, Claudio Ramos, chief of section of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations General Department and (Reynol Rasi), president of Cuba's Arab Union.

The Iraqi minister announced that by year's end, his country will be declared illiteracy-free and that thousands of men and women from all sectors of the population have participated in the literacy drive undertaken there. The minister also stressed that his visit to Cuba serves to demonstrate the solidarity of the Iraqi people with the Cuban people, who today face a new escalation of aggression by imperialist reactionary forces and their followers.

IRAQI, ANGOLAN DELEGATIONS VISIT ICAP

FL132337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] An Iraqi delegation headed by Karim al-Mulla, Iraq's minister of youth, this afternoon visited the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP]. The delegation was received by Antonio Enrique Lusson, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Arab Friendship Association; Mario Rodriguez, vice president of ICAP; and Luis Mendez Morejon, vice president of the Havana City Provincial Assembly.

An Angolan delegation headed by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat and agriculture minister of the brother country, also visited ICAP this afternoon. The Angolan delegation was received by ICAP Vice President Mario Rodriguez and by Heriberto (Ferraudi), chief of ICAP's department for Africa and Middle East.

SURINAME COMMITS ITSELF TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION

FL131410 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, 9 Jun (CANA)--Suriname's Minister of Planning and Development Management Armadno Zunder, today told the annual meeting of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) that his government was presently working out new strategies to contribute actively to the goal of Caribbean integration.

"Suriname has so far practised tokenism towards Caribbean integration" Mr Zunder told delegates. "My government wants to assure you that this belongs to the past".

"And although we are in the course of elaborating on the possible strategies, I may indicate that we believe in Caribbean integration based upon actual co-operation in the fields of trade, exchange of 'know-how' on an academic and non-academic level with regards to, amongst others, development politics, science and technology" he said.

In a brief policy statement on the situation in his South American nation, Mr Zunder also spoke of new development policies established by the new revolutionary government in Paramaribo which assumed office after a coup instigated by junior army officers in February.

"With regards to our development policy" the minister said, "we may say that we intend to move vigorously towards 'self-reliance' on the economic level by directing our available human, financial and natural resources to the economic sectors that can assure less dependence on foreign aid and foreign investments".

"This will be done by (1) creating better circumstances for local entrepreneurs, (2) inviting foreign investors to invest in combination with local entrepreneurs or with the government" he said.

"Our development efforts on the sectoral level will primarily be focussed on the development of agriculture, fisheries and agro-industries" he added.

"On the other hand, large sums will soon be invested for the development of our potentials in the field of energy, bauxite and so on"...

The planning minister said that on the social and cultural level, his government would promote development of an educational system geared more towards national needs and aspirations rather than establishing Western standards.

GRENADA

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT UNION TO MEET HERE

FL131130 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The upcoming International Union of Students executive meeting will be held for the first time in St Georges, the Grenadian capital. The meeting, sponsored by the Grenadian National Union of Students, will take place June 17th and 18th. Seventy-five delegates from several countries will attend. Fascism in Chile and racial discrimination in South Africa will be two points in the meeting's agenda.

JAMAICA

PNP 'SHOCKED' AT KILLING OF GUYANA OPPOSITION LEADER

FL141746 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The assassination last night of Caribbean historian, author and political figure Dr Walter Rodney of Guyana has (?just) begun to extract responses from a number of organizations including the People's National Party, the Workers Party of Jamaica and the Jamaica Committee for Human Rights in Guyana.

Dr Rodney's car was blown up by a [word indistinct] bomb last night on his way from a meeting of the Working People's Alliance, of which he is a leader. A (?coroner's) report from Guyana said Dr Rodney's legs had been blown off and extensive damage done to the rest of his body, making the remains almost unrecognizable. His brother, who was also traveling in the car, was severely injured. The report said up to late this morning the Guyana police acknowledged no notification of the assassination. It said about three hours after the explosion a police raiding party of 17 converged on his home and carried out a search.

Dr Rodney is the third senior member of the militant Working People's Alliance who has been killed in Guyana in the past 7 months. His murder came after the adjournment of hearings against him and other WPA members charged in connection with last July's burning of the PNP headquarters in Georgetown.

A brilliant historian and authority on African affairs, Dr Rodney was banned from Jamaica by the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] government in 1968 after he became involved in extensive educational work among black youth in the ghettoes of Kingston. His banning sparked major demonstrations in Kingston in 1968. The ban was lifted by the present government in 1976 when he was a guest at the Carifesta celebrations in Kingston. His last visit to Jamaica was in December of 1978, when he attended the first congress of the Workers Party of Jamaica.

And the People's National Party has expressed shock at the killing of Dr Rodney. The PNP said his career both in Jamaica and the Third World had made a significant contribution to the political struggle against imperialism. The Workers Party of Jamaica, in its response, said the assassination of Dr Rodney would serve to strengthen the Guyanese people and the leaders of the Caribbean anti-imperialist movements.

Meanwhile, the Jamaica Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Guyana said Dr Rodney's assassination comes against the background of similar killings of several WPA members in recent months. There has been yet no comment from the Guyanese Government.

PATTERSON TRAVELS TO CANADA FOR TRADE TALKS

FL131124 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Percival James Patterson traveled to Canada heading an official delegation to meet with representatives of the Canadian Export and Development Corporation. From Canada, Patterson will continue to Africa for a visit to Nigeria and Algeria.

WPA LEADER RODNEY KILLED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

PA141558 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 14 (AFP)--Walter Rodney, a high-ranking leader of the antigovernment Working Peoples Alliance (WPA), was killed last night when a bomb blew up in a car parked near the city prison, police sources said today.

The sources said the car belonged to Mr Rodney's brother, Donald. The blast shook the prison and other buildings in the area. A series of city-wide security raids followed the explosion. One source said 11 people were later detained, including Edward Rodney, another of Mr Rodney's brothers.

Walter Rodney was one of three WPA leaders accused of burning down the headquarters of the South American state's ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) last July. The two other people accused of the offence are university professors.

Mr Rodney had been a university professor in Tanzania, Jamaica and West Germany. He also went on frequent lecture tours to North America and Europe. He was said to have been regarded as "a grave security risk" by the governments of both Jamaica and Tanzania.

Government, CIA Accused

PA151945 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 15 (AFP)--Although there has so far been no official reaction from any other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) government except Guyana over the death of Guyanan opposition leader Walter Rodney, two politicians in the region have spoken out on the assumption that the Guyanan authorities were responsible.

They are Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum of St Lucia and Rafiq Shaw of the opposition in Trinidad and Tobago. Mr Shaw called for his country's government to break off all relations with the Guyanan regime of Forbes Burnham.

But leftwing organizations throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean have more or less openly accused the Burnham government of having killed Mr Rodney, a leader of the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA). Among the most outspoken has been Jamaican Communist Party leader Trevor Monroe.

The WPA has accused the Burnham government and the United States Central Intelligence (CIA) for Mr Rodney's death in a car bomb explosion on Friday. He was one of three WPA leaders charged with burning down the ruling party's headquarters in Guyana last July. Reliable sources here said CARICOM governments are in contact with Mr Burnham over the bombing.

SIX CHARGED WITH TREASON TO APPEAR IN COURT

FL061650 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] In Guyana, six men who were recently charged with treason are expected to appear in court today to answer the charges. Up to yesterday, police had five of the men in custody while an arrest warrant is out for the sixth man. An official government statement said yesterday that the men committed the alleged crime between January and last month. The charges came out of last weekend's arrest of 16 people whom the police alleged were plotting to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham. Seven other men have been charged with other related offenses.